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# New England Society of Pennsylvania

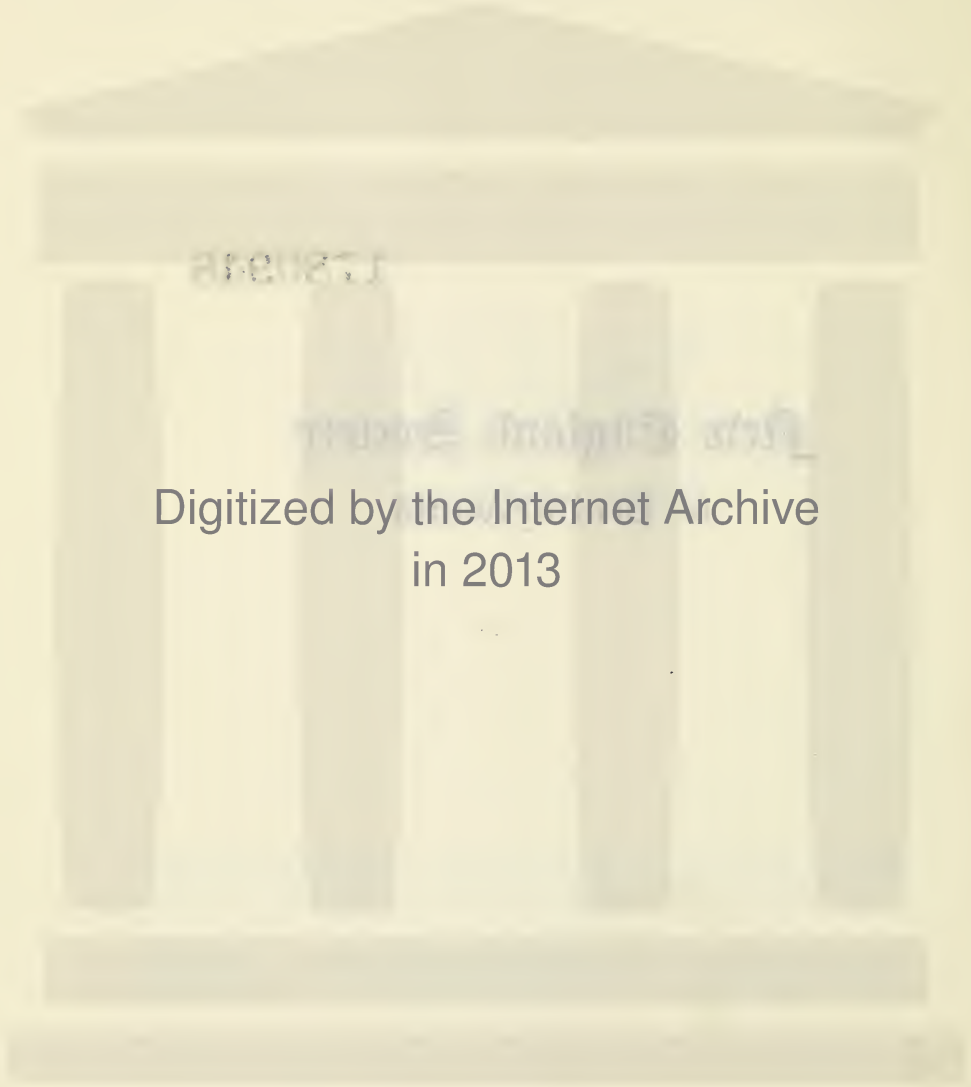
Twenty-Fifth
Annual Festival

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia
December Twenty-second, 1905

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# New England Society
## of Pennsylvania



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NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Annual festival... 11th-38th; 1891-1918.
[Philadelphia, 1892?]-1919.
28v.

Each volume contains list of officers and members, and constitution of the Society.

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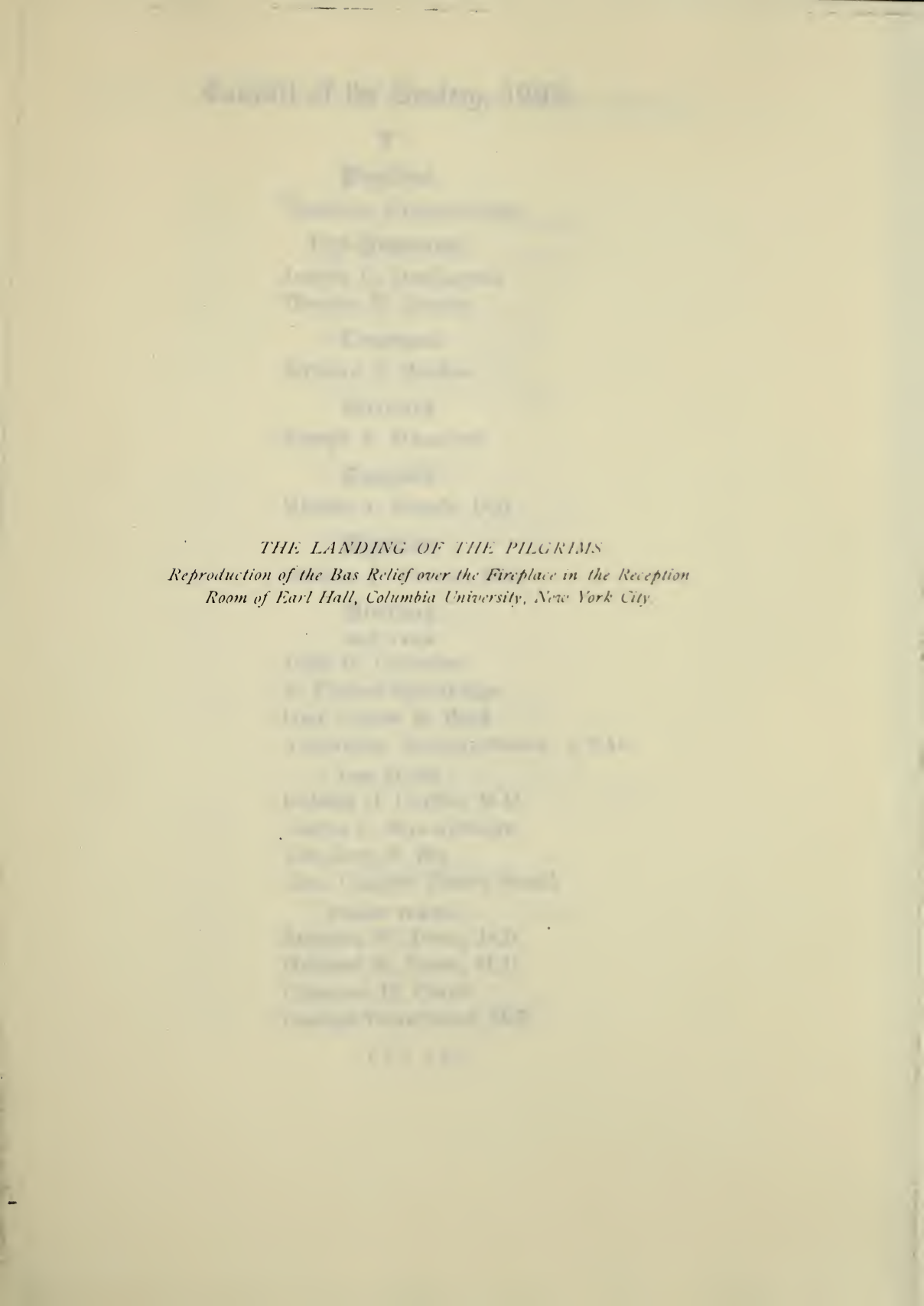

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*THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS*

*Reproduction of the Bas Relief over the Fireplace in the Reception Room of Earl Hall, Columbia University, New York City*

# Council of the Society, 1906

## President

Theodore Frothingham

## Vice-Presidents

Joseph G. Darlington
Thomas E. Cornish

## Treasurer

Edward P. Borden

## Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

## Chaplain

Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

## Physician

Charles P. Turner, M.D.

## Directors

### ONE YEAR

John H. Converse
N. Parker Shortridge
Hon. James M. Beck
Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.

### TWO YEARS

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Justus C. Strawbridge
Theodore N. Ely
Hon. Charles Emory Smith

### THREE YEARS

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
Clarence H. Clark
George Woodward, M.D.

# Standing Committees of the Council

## On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President
The Secretary
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Hon. James M. Beck
George Woodward, M.D.

## Finance

All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician

## Charity

The Chaplain
The Physician
Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Clarence H. Clark
Hon. Charles Emory Smith
Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.

## Entertainment

The Second Vice-President
John H. Converse
Theodore N. Ely
N. Parker Shortridge
Justus C. Strawbridge

## Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . . George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . . John H. Converse
1897-1900 . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . . Theodore Frothingham

## First Vice-Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . . B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . . John H. Converse
1895-96 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897 . . . . . Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900 . . . . . E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . . Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . . Joseph G. Darlington

## Second Vice-Presidents

1881-82 . . . Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1885-88 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . . John H. Converse
1891-94 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1900 . . . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1904-06 . . . Thomas E. Cornish

# Past and Present Members of the Council

## Secretaries

1881-82 . . . H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1906 . . Joseph P. Mumford

## Treasurers

1881-1902 . . Clarence H. Clark
1903-06 . . . Edward P. Borden

## Chaplains

1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900 . . Rev. Chas. H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-06 . . . Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

## Physicians

1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1906 . . Charles P. Turner, M.D.

## Directors

1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton

1881-84 . . . George F. Tyler
1881-82 . . . Frank S. Bond
1881-1906 . . N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82 . . . Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1883-84 . . . Charles D. Reed
1883-87 . . . George W. Smith
1884-86 . . . Henry Lewis
1884-92 . . . Lucius H. Warren
1885 . . . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1906 . . John H. Converse
1885-90 . . . Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02 Harold Goodwin
1885-88 . . . Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88 . . . H. W. Pitkin
1889-93 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903 . . Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91 . . . Atwood Smith
1890-91 . . . William B. Bement
1891-95 . . . Eugene Delano
1891-1902 . . Edward P. Borden
1891-1900 . . W. D. Winsor
1892 . . . . . Edward L. Perkins
1892-93 . . . P. P. Bowles
1892 . . . . . J. R. Claghorn
1893 . . . . . Luther S. Bent
1893-1902 . . John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1894-1906 . . Dr. Herbert M. Howe
1894-1900 . . Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-06 Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98 . . . Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901 . . Charles A. Brinley
1899-1906 . . Hon. James M. Beck

## Past and Present Members of the Council

1900-01 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1901-06 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05 . . . George Mather Randle
1901-03 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1902-06 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06 . . . Theodore N. Ely
1902-06 . . . Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06 . . . Clarence H. Clark
1904-06 . . . Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906 . . . . . George Woodward, M.D.

# Treasury

E. P. Borden, *Treasurer*, in account with the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1904. | Nov. 1. | To balance cash | $1,277.52 |
| 1905. | Nov. 1. | To amount received from members : | |
| | | Initiation fees | 100.00 |
| | | Annual dues | 1,023.00 |
| | | Life membership | 100.00 |
| | | Philadelphia Trust, etc., interest | 34.71 |
| | | | $2,533.23 |
| 1905. | Nov. 1. | By paid sundry bills | $1,022.30 |
| | | Loaned Monument Fund, per order Council | 387.19 |
| | | Balance in Philadelphia Trust | 1,125.74 |
| | | | $2,535.23 |

E. P. BORDEN,
*Treasurer.*

*Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1905.*
*E. E.*

Audited December 28, 1905, and found correct.

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
*Audit Committee.*

# Treasury

E. P. Borden, *Treasurer*, in account with the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

## Monument Fund

DR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1904. | Nov. 1. | To balance cash . . . . . | $3,185.62 |
| 1905. | Nov. 1. | To amount received from subscriptions | 1,940.00 |
| | | " " balance Dinner Fund, order Council . . . . . | 188.10 |
| | | To amount received Loan from General Fund, order Council . . . . . | 387.19 |
| | | To Philadelphia Trust Co., Interest . . | 12.26 |
| | | | $5,713.17 |

CR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1904. | Nov. 13. | By paid Augustus Saint-Gaudens . . | $3,000.00 |
| | Dec. 29. | By " " " . . | 1,000.00 |
| 1905. | Jan. 12. | By Insurance on Statue . . . . . | 93.80 |
| | Feb. and Mch. | By Storage of Statue . . . . . | .20 |
| | May 1. | By Augustus Saint-Gaudens, balance . | 1,000.00 |
| | July 15. | By Stephens, Cooper & Co., erecting temporary pedestal . . . . . | 290.00 |
| | Sept. 28. | By Chas. A. Platt, Architect, services connected with Monument . . . . | 250.00 |
| | | By sundries at unveiling . . . . . | 59.37 |
| | | | $5,713.17 |

E. P. BORDEN,
*Treasurer.*

*Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1905.*
*E. E.*

Audited December 28, 1905, and found correct.

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
*Audit Committee.*

## Objects of the Society

¶ The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

## Terms of Membership

| | |
|---|---|
| Initiation Fee . . . . . | $ 5 00 |
| Annual Dues, after the first year | 3 00 |
| Life Membership . . . . | 50 00 |

*Payable after election.*

¶ Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

¶ The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

¶ The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary*,
328 Chestnut Street.

# The Statue of "The Pilgrim"

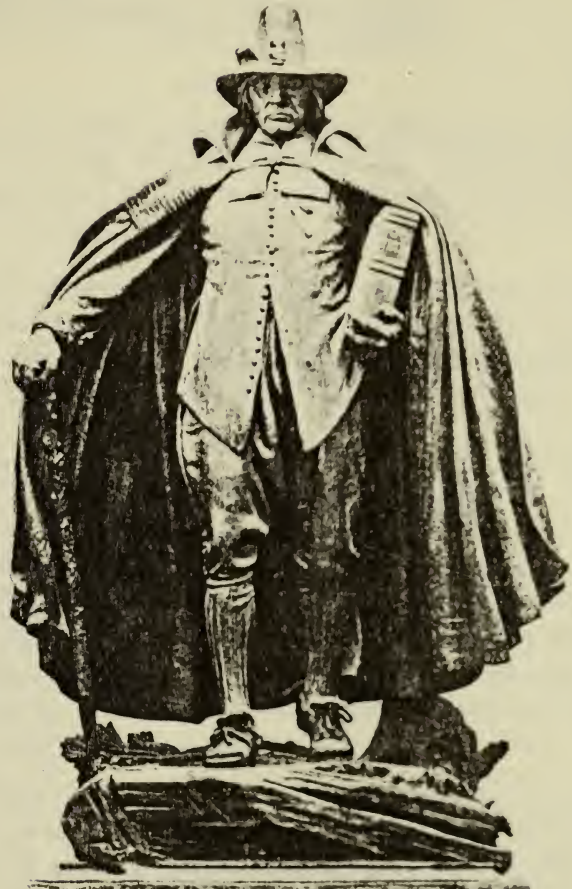
Unveiled and Presented to the City of Philadelphia

by

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

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April 29th, 1905



PILGRIM



*THE STATUE OF "THE PILGRIM"*

*By Augustus Saint-Gaudens*

# Dedicatory Exercises

¶ Following the brief ceremony of the unveiling on the South Plaza of the Public Buildings, the dedicatory exercises were held in the Bellevue-Stratford (Clover Club Room) at three o'clock p. m.

¶ The formal presentation, on behalf of the Society, by President Theodore Frothingham, and the acceptance on the part of the city by Director Shoyer, were supplemented by a brief address by Hon. Chas. Emory Smith.

¶ President Frothingham (in presenting the statue) addressed the official representative of the city as follows:

¶ The New England Society of Pennsylvania has asked you to meet them this day for the purpose of presenting to the city a statue representing the worthy ancestry the Society honors; and I think it proper, in connection with this, to explain in a few words the origin and objects of this Society, and the reason for the gift.

¶ I take it that all men, certainly all worthy of the name, have a natural, deep-rooted love for the land in which they and their fathers were born and bred, and no matter to whatever city or country they may by force of circumstances be transplanted, they have still a devoted, underlying love for that land, which cannot and should not be weakened or shaken. Surely all peoples and races have this feeling; possibly some, more highly favored than others, have it to a greater degree. I only

know how it is with a New Englander. To him the very name of New England is like sweet music, and "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," seems to take on a deeper significance and have a broader and truer meaning when applied to the hills and dales and pines and birches and rocks and streams of that region. And when he thinks of Standish and Bradford and Winthrop and Paul Revere and John Hancock and the Adamses and Daniel Webster, and many others, he thrills at the thoughts which arise in him and silently determines to be worthy of his land and her traditions, and to prove himself a true and patriotic citizen of whatsoever city or State has received him as one of her children.

¶ And so, Mr. Director, animated by some such sentiments as these (though, I am sure, any of them could have expressed their feelings and ideas in much better and more appropriate language), the descendants of New Englanders living in this city in the year 1818 formed the first Association of which we have any certain knowledge, under the title of "The Sons of New England," its object being to extend the hand of kindness and charity to the sons or daughters of New England in sickness and distress, to promote good fellowship, and to aid in honoring a worthy ancestry. This Association held intermittent meetings and occasional annual festivals until, after a considerable lapse of any activity, in the year 1881 a vigorous successor was formed under the name of "The New England Society of Pennsylvania," its objects, in the words of its Constitution, being almost identical with those of the former Association, namely, charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry, our annual festivals being held each year on

the evening of Forefathers' Day, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, on December 22d, 1620. As the Society grew older and stronger, year by year, in numbers and influence, a desire gradually grew among the members to express in some outward and visible manner what the Society stands for and honors at its annual banquets; and in the year 1885 the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, then Secretary of the Society, after a brilliant and patriotic address, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

> *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the New England Society of Pennsylvania that at some future day it will take measures toward the erection in Fairmount Park of a statue or memorial which shall serve the object, in the language of our Constitution, of the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

¶ Finally, after much earnest thought, it was decided, under the energetic and popular leadership of our last President, the Hon. James M. Beck, that the Society should present to the city of Philadelphia, the city of our adoption, a bronze statue of a Pilgrim, by that great artist, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, representing the worthy ancestry the Society honors. The reason the Society chose this subject can be readily explained. To the average New Englander the Pilgrim Fathers stand for everything that is great and good and worthy to be honored; and the story of how they left their mother country, how they suffered, how they labored, and what they accomplished, can never grow old or lose interest for him. As the inscription on the National Monument to the Forefathers, at Plymouth, reads, "Erected by a grateful people in remembrance of their labors, sacrifices and sufferings for the cause of civil and religious liberty," so we, the descendants of those men, honoring

our worthy ancestry, have erected this statue fashioned by that great genius, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and as true and loyal citizens of this city of our adoption do herewith present to the city of Philadelphia this statue of the Pilgrim, representing that which we hold both dear and sacred, our worthy and honored ancestry. (Applause.)

¶ The statue was formally accepted, on behalf of the city of Philadelphia, by Hon. Frederick J. Shoyer, Director of the Department of Supplies.

¶ Director Shoyer was enthusiastically greeted. He said:

Mr. President and Members of the New England Society of Pennsylvania: I regret, exceedingly, as I know you do, that the Chief Magistrate of the city is not present to receive at your hands this magnificent memorial. In so far as I am able to do so, I enter heartily into the spirit of this occasion, though I may not so fittingly grace it as would his Honor if he were present.

¶ There is not much to which I can lay claim or title as a descendant of a New England ancestry, but I am not, however, deprived entirely of the right to be identified with New Englanders, for while not a Yankee myself, I can claim to have a Yankee for a son. Mrs. Shoyer can boast of New England as her natal place, and thus by a circumlocution which may not be appreciated by you, but which is very clear to me, I feel that I have some part in the future of Yankee institutions. It was suggested to me by him who is responsible for my presence here that possibly the least I said the better; but, while fully concurring in the wisdom of that sug-

gestion, I recognize that occasions such as the present, which recall to our minds great men and noble attributes, make one wish to fittingly bespeak the sentiments, the impulses and the emotions which those occasions engender. It is not my province at this moment to attempt to gratify this desire, because I do not propose to trespass upon the time of the orator of the hour, and therefore I will only suggest one of many themes appropriate to the occasion.

¶ I happened to be one of the guests of the Mayor of this city in the escort to that great national relic, the Liberty Bell, upon its itinerary to the East. When, as its custodians, we accompanied the bell, in its circuit through New England, to the old town of Plymouth, and brought it in contact with that great emblem of Puritanism, Plymouth Rock, there seemed to be in the event a peculiar fitness of things that made the sturdy old Puritan at once the companion of the Pennsylvanian, and any difference in characteristics was forgotten for the time being in the memory of the achievements which those two venerated relics so gloriously emphasized. The visit naturally elicited many expressions of patriotic sentiment, and it was said, "It only remains, to make the exchange of comity complete, for the people of New England, some fine day, to bring down Old Plymouth Rock to the home of the Liberty Bell, that both may be seen, if only momentarily, side by side in Independence Hall." This suggestion has to-day been carried out in semblance, at least; for you, members of the New England-Pennsylvania Society, have uncovered in our midst, in forcible and accurate outline, a miniature Plymouth Rock upon which stands, in almost speaking reality, a son of Puritan and New England environment. In this

later day, when we are apt to take things easier than did our forefathers, that historic figure will be a reminder to the city of Philadelphia that there was a time when there were those who labored and did not lose, who followed speech by mighty deeds, and who wrought successfully along the lines that conscience dictated, in the fear of Almighty God. I say to you, in all earnestness, that in giving to Philadelphia this splendid work of art, so typical of the character it commemorates, and so creditable to its creator, you have reflected great credit upon yourselves in that, in this great cosmopolitan population, you are willing to have this statue stand as representing the worthy ancestry which this Society honors.

¶ The city of Philadelphia, through myself as her representative, accepts this magnificent memorial; and I can assure you, I think, with the utmost confidence, that we shall jealously guard it and keep it safely, and that Plymouth Rock and Independence Hall shall hereafter have a closer, more certain and more triumphant significance in this City of Brotherly Love. (Long continued applause.)

¶ The President, in calling upon the Hon. Charles Emory Smith as the next speaker, said: Gentlemen, I hardly think it necessary to introduce to the New England Society of Pennsylvania a gentleman who was for several years Secretary and President of the Society, and who was the first to suggest the presentation of a memorial to the city of Philadelphia.

¶ Hon. Charles Emory Smith responded, amid frequent outbursts of applause, as follows:

¶ Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New England Society: These exercises might properly be limited to the very appropriate address which has been made by your President, and to the exceedingly graceful response which has come from the representative of the city. My words shall be few.

¶ I congratulate the New England Society, and I no less congratulate the city of Philadelphia, upon the interesting event of to-day. The unveiling of this statue, and its transfer to the custody of the city, complete a loving and commendable work. In providing this monumental memorial you honor a worthy ancestry, and do equal honor to the city of your home. To the worthies that embellish and illuminate yonder Park, and yonder central City Hall Square, you have now added a noble and heroic figure—heroic in proportions, heroic in symbolism, heroic in its larger significance. It comes from the hand of the foremost American sculptor, and to the collection of divinities already honored it adds an effigy which is as triumphant in art as it is glorious in its meaning and its spirit.

¶ It is fitting that this statue of the Pilgrim should have a conspicuous place of honor in the city of Philadelphia. The American people are a composite people. We unite and blend the best strains of varied blood; we have the strength of diversity in unity; we honor all of the elements which enter into the glorious fusion which makes the distinctive American type; and here in Philadelphia, which is the historic city of the nation, here where the Republic was founded, here where the union of the composite forces was effected in a common love of liberty and a common national aspiration, it is appro-

priate that the different fibers which make up the warp and woof of American nationality, should be commemorated. In this national Valhalla I would be glad to see rising a statue which should typify the ardent, eager, courageous cavalier with his warm blood, his courtly accomplishments and his dashing spirit; I would be glad to see a statue which should typify the calm, sedate, phlegmatic Teuton, with his sobriety of mien and his patient strength of purpose; I would be glad to see a statue of the earnest, sincere, intrepid Huguenot, with his depth of conviction and his sturdiness of character, and one of the fiery, glowing, imaginative Celt, with his impassioned zeal and his unquenchable fervor. Such a collection surrounding the great statue of William Penn, which symbolizes the Quaker and looks out from its lofty pedestal over the city of his founding, would illustrate the elements of our nationality, "distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

¶ You have done your part in contributing to the city this splendid statue of the Puritan, who landed on Plymouth Rock, and from that original source poured forth a stream of moral and intellectual power which has developed and enriched a continent. It is a noble figure. How proud we all were, this afternoon, as we looked upon it after it was unveiled—how proud of our ancestry which it commemorates—how proud of the influences which it expresses! It symbolizes conscience, and a high resolve, unfaltering love of liberty and unswerving devotion to law. It carries a perennial lesson of duty, of fidelity and of individual consecration.

¶ We already have in our city and its beautiful park the statues of great leaders—Washington, Franklin (the

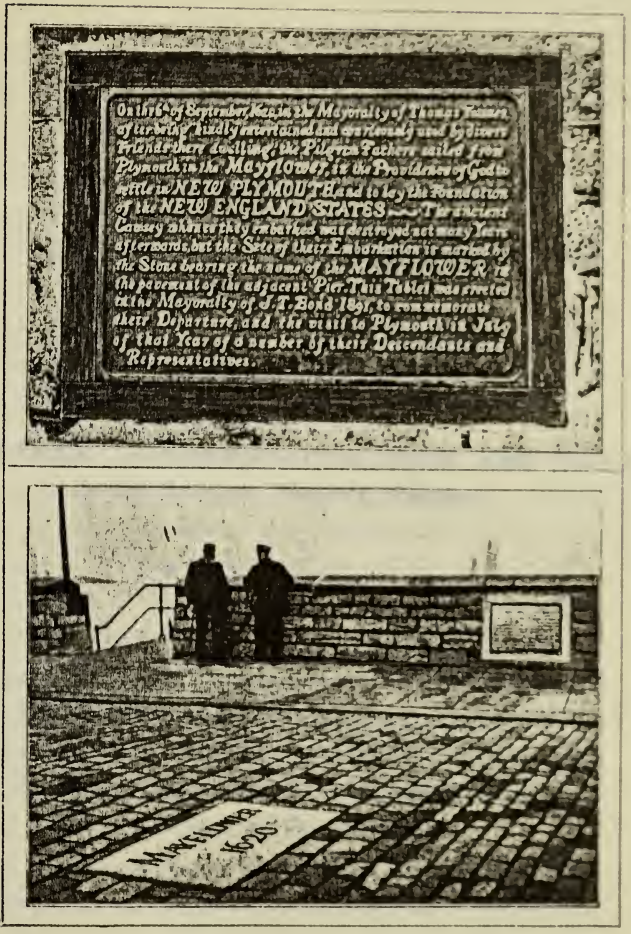
generous gift of a public-spirited member of this Society), Lincoln and Grant—heroic leaders that typify a great race. You have now added a racial figure that typifies great men; a figure that expresses and idealizes the moral and mental attributes of the immortal forefathers who on the stern and rock-bound coast of New England planted the seeds of liberty which have ripened into an immeasurable harvest of greatness. Let it stand forever as the perpetual monument of a great principle, a glorious ancestry and a priceless heritage. (Applause.)

¶ The President: Gentlemen, I regret very much to have to state that Mr. Beck has found it impossible to be here. He has written these few lines to Mr. Mumford, from Boston: "Dear Mr. Mumford: Only an imperative professional engagement keeps me from being with you and the Society to-morrow. Will you please present my congratulations to my fellow members on a worthy project worthily carried out? Yours sincerely, James M. Beck."

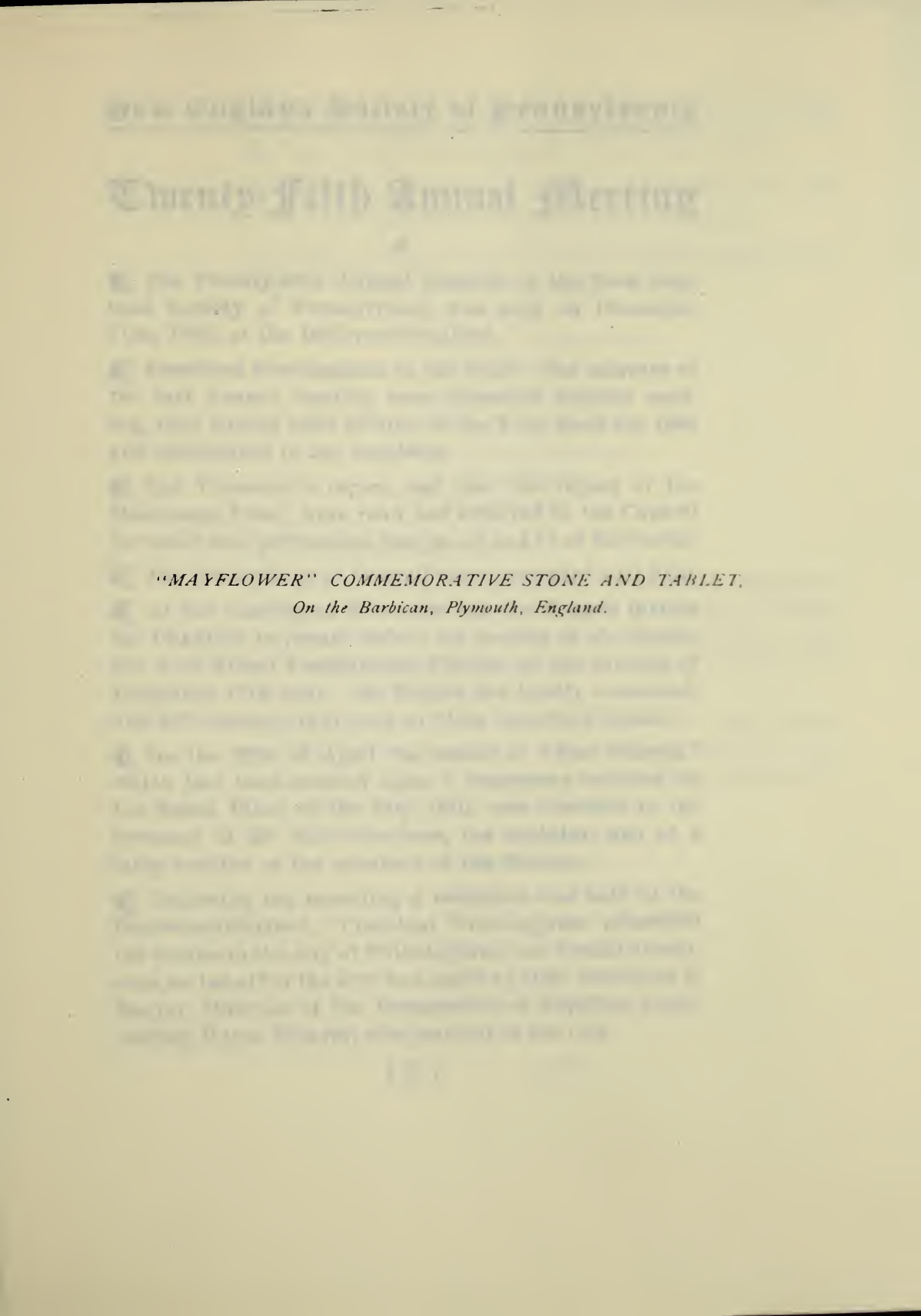
¶ Gentlemen, genius is always modest, we are told. Otherwise I would call upon Mr. Saint-Gaudens for a few remarks. When I wrote to him and asked him if he would be present on this occasion, he replied: "If I am well I shall be happy to be at the unveiling, but you will excuse me if I have to make one condition, and that is that I shall not be called upon to speak. There will be others far more capable of doing that than I. It is their day and the Pilgrims' day; I have said my say in the bronze. Sincerely yours, Augustus Saint-Gaudens." (Applause.)

¶ At this point the formal exercises terminated and a period of social intercourse followed, during which refreshments were served.




On the 6th of September 1620 in the Mayoralty of Thomas Fownes
of the City hardly entertained and courteously used by divers
Principal Citizens dwelling on this Pier the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from
Plymouth in the MAYFLOWER in the Providence of God to
settle in NEW PLYMOUTH and to lay the foundation
of the NEW ENGLAND STATES — The ancient
Causey whereon they embarked was destroyed not many Years
afterwards but the Site of their Embarkation is marked by
the Stone bearing the name of the MAYFLOWER in
the pavement of the adjacent Pier. This Tablet was erected
in the Mayoralty of J. T. Bold 1891, to commemorate
their Departure, and the visit to Plymouth in July
of that Year of a number of their Descendants and
Representatives.
MAYFLOWER
1620





*"MAYFLOWER" COMMEMORATIVE STONE AND TABLET,*
*On the Barbican, Plymouth, England.*

# Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting

¶ The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December 11th, 1905, at the Bellevue-Stratford.

¶ President Frothingham in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved without reading, they having been printed in the Year Book for 1904 and distributed to the members.

¶ The Treasurer's report, and also the report of the Monument Fund, were read and referred to the Council for audit and publication (see pp. 13 and 14 of this book).

¶ The proceedings of Council were presented and filed.

¶ At the meeting of November 4th the Council invited the Chaplain to preach before the Society in his church, the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, on the evening of December 17th next. Dr. Eckels has kindly consented, and will speak at that time on "Our Inherited Ideals."

¶ On the 29th of April the statue of "The Pilgrim," which had been erected upon a temporary location on the South Plaza of the City Hall, was unveiled in the presence of Mr. Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, and of a large number of the members of the Society.

¶ Following the unveiling a reception was held at the Bellevue-Stratford. President Frothingham presented the statue to the city of Philadelphia, and formal acceptance on behalf of the city was made by Hon. Frederick J. Shoyer, Director of the Department of Supplies, representing Mayor Weaver, who was out of the city.

# Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting

¶ Hon. Charles Emory Smith followed Mr. Shoyer.

¶ The full proceedings of the day are published in this Year Book (see page 17, and subsequent pages).

¶ During the year the Society has suffered the loss by death of the members named herewith:

Jay Cooke
Capt. J. W. Shackford
Silas Aldrich
Edward Shippen
Fayette R. Plumb
Horatio B. Hackett
A. H. Stillwell
John Tenney

¶ Present membership, 404.

¶ Following report of Council the President appointed Justus C. Strawbridge, Waldo M. Claflin, Atwood Smith, Frank D. La Lanne and Louis S. Fiske a committee to present nominations for officers and directors to serve the ensuing year.

¶ Pending the report of the Committee the meeting accepted the resignation of Charles E. Bushnell, who has removed to New York, and on favorable recommendation of the Committee on Admissions

John Stuart White
Oscar G. Berry
Charles H. Crowell
Rev. Jas. Avery Worden
Lincoln K. Passmore
Thos. W. Synnott
Henry S. Moore

were elected members.

¶ The President presented the appeal of the Paul Revere Memorial Association, asking for aid in purchasing the old home of Paul Revere, in North Square, Boston, and on motion of Mr. Converse the Society approved of an appropriation of $250 for this purpose, conditioned on the entire amount sought for—$20,000—being secured.

¶ The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

*President.*—Theodore Frothingham.

*Vice-Presidents.*— { Joseph G. Darlington,
Thomas E. Cornish.

*Treasurer.*—Edward P. Borden.

*Secretary.*—Joseph P. Mumford.

*Chaplain.*—Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

*Physician.*—Charles P. Turner, M.D.

*Directors to serve three years:*

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Herbert M. Howe, M.S.
Clarence H. Clark
George Woodward, M.D.

¶ The report was accepted, and, on motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the ticket nominated. On announcement of the ballot the gentlemen named were declared elected.

¶ The Entertainment Committee reported on the arrangements made at the Bellevue-Stratford for the Festival on the 22d inst.

¶ On motion of Mr. Richard A. Lewis the following was adopted:

> *Resolved,* That the price of boxes for ladies be fixed at Ten Dollars each, and that the price of dinner seats be Seven Dollars each; the allottment of more than one seat to each member be at the discretion of the Entertainment Committee.

¶ On motion of Dr. Dana the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Bellevue-Stratford for the use of the Red Room for this meeting.

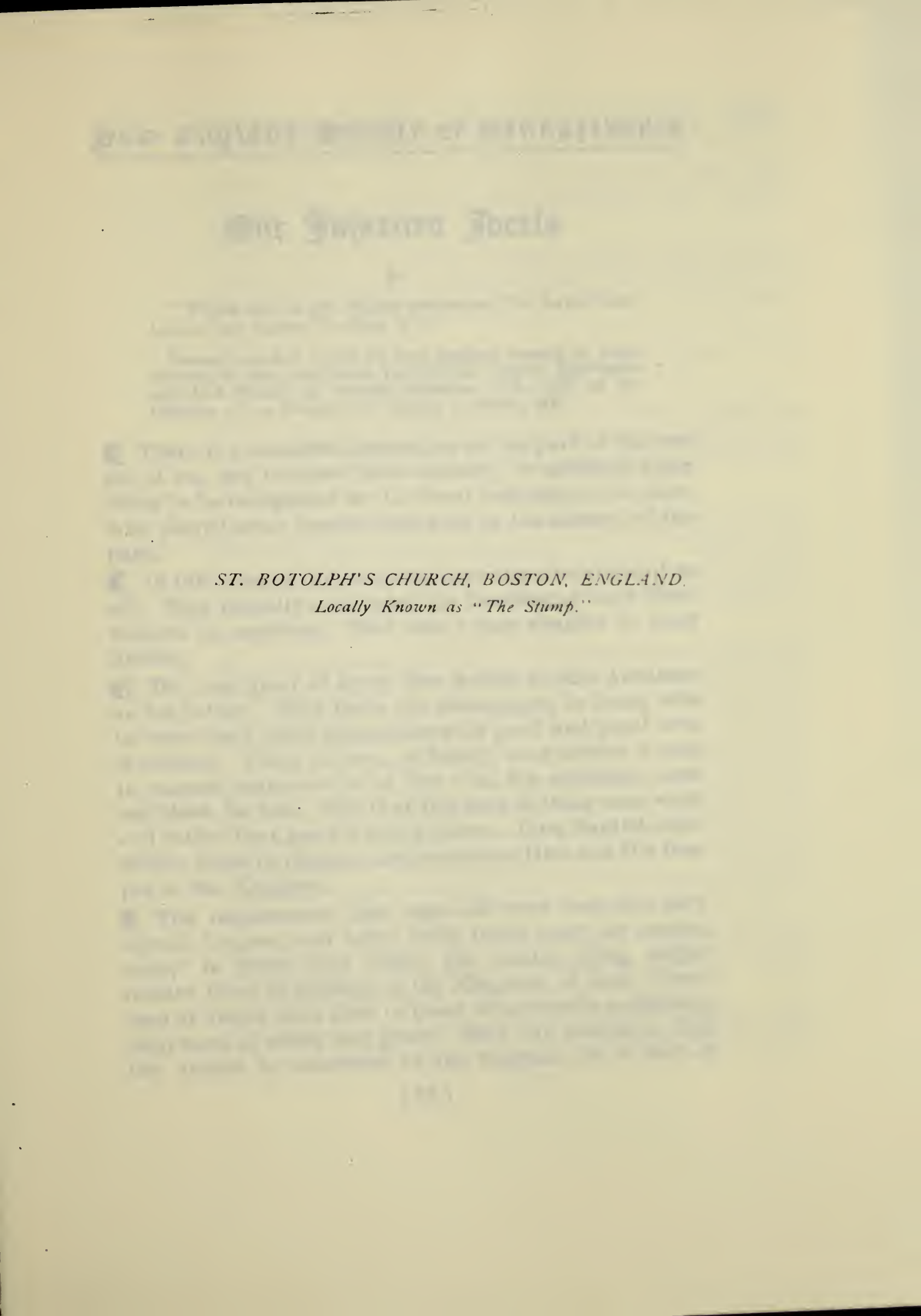
Adjourned.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Sec'y.









*ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH, BOSTON, ENGLAND.*
*Locally Known as "The Stump."*

# Our Inherited Ideals

"Think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our Father."—Matt. 3: 9.

Sermon preached before the New England Society of Pennsylvania in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Arch Streets, on Sunday, December 17th, 1905, by the Chaplain of the Society, Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

¶ There is a manifest disposition on the part of the people of our day to trace their ancestry, to establish their claim to be recognized as the lineal descendants of those who played some conspicuous part in the history of the past.

¶ In this respect the Hebrews have the advantage of us all. They recently celebrated the Landing of their Forefathers in America. That was a late chapter in their history.

¶ The true glory of every Jew is that he has Abraham as his father. That there are advantages in being able to trace back one's connection with good and great men is evident. Pride of race, of family, may inspire a man to earnest endeavor so to live that his ancestors need not blush for him. But that this sort of thing may work evil rather than good is also evident. John Baptist came before Jesus to prepare men to receive Him and His Gospel of the Kingdom.

¶ The requirement laid upon all men was that they should "repent and bring forth fruits meet for repentance," in order that Jesus, the coming King, might receive them as citizens of the Kingdom of God. These men of Judea were slow to kneel as penitents confessing their need of mercy and grace. They felt, somehow, that *they* should be admitted to the kingdom as a sort of

# Our Election Issue

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exempt class, on the ground that they could trace their lineage back to Abraham, their forefather, the "Pilgrim Father" of Palestine.

¶ John Baptist sternly refuses to accept these credentials as sufficient, and warns them in the words of our text, "Think not to say within yourselves, we have Abraham to our Father."

¶ Note I. Our Ground of Glorying as members of the New England Society.

¶ This service is preliminary to our annual celebration (on the evening of December 22) of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the shores of America, at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

¶ We appear here as representatives of that large class of men and women, scattered over the world, who proudly claim as their fathers that class of early American colonists sometimes spoken of as "The Pilgrims" and sometimes as the "Puritans."

¶ Not all of us can claim to be descendants of the Pilgrims. Some of us may not care to be classed as the descendants of the Puritans. We are constantly reminded that we confound the two classes. The Pilgrims are commonly extolled as an historic, heroic band, who left their native land in search of liberty. The Puritans are frequently characterized as a brood of religious malcontents, sour-spirited, stern, uncharitable, keepers of the conscience of other people, who (when they came into power in England and America) became persecutors of all who would not adopt their creed or manner of life.

¶ One of our speakers at the Annual Banquet last year complimented us and our Puritan ancestry by saying, "I never liked them. They were a hard lot."

¶ This is not designed as an historical discourse. But, whether we like them or not, I remind you that all our

New England ancestors were Puritans as to their religion—got their name, in those days of degenerate English society, as the lovers of the things which were honest, just, pure and good. Not all the Puritans of England became Pilgrims; but the Pilgrims were Puritans before they left their native land; they became Pilgrims because they were Puritans.

¶ Their story is "an oft-told" tale. Perhaps nowhere better told, or more briefly, than by one who was a Philadelphia boy (William Elliot Griffis), in his book, "The Pilgrims in Their Three Homes." Their "three homes" (it may be necessary to say to some here not New Englanders) were (1), in their native land (in the eastern shires of England, with Scrooby as their center); (2), in Holland (Amsterdam and Leyden), where they lived for thirteen years as a colony of exiles for conscience' sake, and, (3), in America.

¶ It is well to know that among those English Puritans who turned Pilgrims and became settlers at Plymouth, Mass., there were not many great ones—not many mighty ones; most of them were plain, poor, common people, though some of their leaders were well-connected, well-bred, educated Englishmen.

¶ If we are proud to say, "We have these Puritan, Pilgrim Fathers as our Fathers," it must be because we admire their character, their ideals and achievements.

¶ II. Our Inherited Ideals.

¶ The distinguishing characteristics of our Pilgrim Fathers were, Piety, Patriotism, Heroism.

¶ During the past year the sons of New England (in this State) donated to this city a statue of a Pilgrim Father. If you will stand before that figure in bronze (located temporarily on the south side of our City Hall), and study it, you will observe three things: (1) that the

feet of the Pilgrim are firmly set upon a rock; (2) that in his hand he holds a book resting over his heart; (3) that his face (when he shall be permanently located) shall be set toward the east, in the direction of the rising sun.

¶ That rock represents the firm foundation of faith in the Living God. That book is the Bible, which contains what he regarded as the revealed will of God. That face uplifted to the east represents the Pilgrim's hope concerning the future—"the things unseen as yet."

¶ In his noble conception, the distinguished artist has embodied what all history testifies to as the distinguishing characteristics of our Pilgrim Fathers.

¶ A. His Piety.

¶ The Pilgrim was a godly man, a man of religion. He believed in God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. He believed in the supernatural. He believed in the God, who has made Himself known to men, the God of the Old Testament as well as of the New, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, a God who makes and keeps covenant with men. He believed that man's chief end is to glorify God by being God-like. He accepted it as his supreme obligation "to fear God and keep His commandments."

¶ The Puritan's "fear of God" included the proper worship of God. His conception of the proper mode of worshiping God was derived from the Bible. These Puritan forefathers of ours were first known in England as "Bible Readers." The religion which inspired them was founded upon that Book which our Pilgrim in bronze holds in his hand, the Book whose teachings they revered and followed. Because they would not accept as a substitute for this Book, as a directory of worship, any other book (not even the idolized English Prayer-book), they became "Pilgrims."

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¶ The Pilgrim was by birth an Englishman, with all the Englishman's love for the English tongue, the English soil and English institutions. He was not by nature an adventurer.

¶ In leaving his native land he was not moved by the motives that ordinarily compel men to emigrate, such as the pressure of poverty, or the desire to better their condition.

¶ Bradford, one of their leaders, who, himself, had everything to lose, says, "Being thus constrained to leave their native country, their lands, their livings, and all their friends, was thought marvelous by many; but to go into a country which they knew not, but by hear-say, where they must learn a new language, and get their livings, they knew not how, . . . was by many thought an adventure almost desperate, and a misery worse than death." "But," he adds, "these things did not dismay them, for their desires were set on the ways of God, and to enjoy His ordinances. They rested on His Providence. They knew whom they had believed."

¶ This is always what makes men "men of religion." Their desires are set on the ways of God.

¶ "Our Pilgrim Fathers" (as another has said), "Invented the science of emigration," as, we may say, our first missionaries invented the "Science of Voluntary Exile," because their desires were set on the ways of God.

¶ For this reason the Puritans became Pilgrims; they left their homes in England and became exiles "for conscience' sake" in Holland.

¶ B. His Patriotism.

¶ The fact that the Pilgrim Father left his native land to become a Pilgrim, and a sojourner in other lands, does not prove that he lacked patriotism. It only proves that

his loyalty to God and his conscience (which he regarded as the voice of God), and his love for righteousness, were stronger than his love of native land.

¶ The arousing of the Puritan conscience was the result of his study of the Bible. His one great passion was to know the will of God, the commandments of God, that he might observe and do them. He read his Bible morning, noon and night, as his descendants (in this city during the recent "Campaign of Conscience") read the newspapers, that he might be informed as to his duty.

¶ This Puritan conscience is much condemned and ridiculed in our day. Men do not like the Puritan, because, they say, "he claimed to be the keeper of other men's consciences."

¶ But his motive, even in this, cannot be impugned. He wished, by application of the teachings of the Bible, to establish the Kingdom of God upon earth. Therefore he contended that all men owed it to God, their King, to know and do His will. It is the testimony of a Frenchman (Taine) that "this Puritan conscience" (that is, this Bible conscience, a little later in England), "enthroned purity on the domestic hearth, truth in the tribunal, honesty in the counting house, industry in the workshop, and a determination to do all things according to the requirements of religion."

¶ As this conscience made fighting men of the Puritans of the time of Cromwell, so it made exiles of our Pilgrim Fathers.

¶ They left Holland after they had been welcomed and well established there to seek another country, for two reasons:

¶ (1) Though the Dutch authorities testified at their leaving Leyden, "These English have lived among us

these twelve years, and yet we never had any suit or accusation come against any of them," yet they felt constrained again to move on, partly because their children, growing up among those who were lovers of pleasures which seemed to them contrary to God's Word, were beginning to imbibe the manners prevailing around them.

¶ But (2) as the records show—they were moved by a patriotic regard to the country which had persecuted them and driven them forth. They were proud of the name of Englishmen, and truly feared that their children should be come absorbed among a nation of foreigners. Humbly they petitioned their King, who had treated them contemptuously and cruelly, that they might be allowed to emigrate to some remote and unpossessed part of his dominion, where they might lay the foundation of a state, and where they might live as loyal English subjects. It was in a spirit both of piety and patriotism that the Pilgrim Fathers came to America.

¶ C. His Heroism.

¶ The Pilgrim Father, from first to last, was a man of heroic spirit. He endured hardness and endured it patiently and hopefully. He exhibited this spirit during the days of his persecution in England,—when he departs from England, surrendering his living and his property, his people and his country. During the first years in Holland, when life was a struggle for existence; when he departed from Leyden, "that goodly and pleasant city which had been their resting place near twelve years"; when he fought for a foothold on the inhospitable shores of New England, where "he made exile tolerable, defended himself against the Indian, fertilized the desert, established civil law, founded a church, and,—on the Bible as a basis,—built up a new state."

¶ The Pilgrim was heroic because he was hopeful. He was hopeful because he had a great faith in God. The Bible, the Book of Hope, the Book which makes men optimists, the Book which our Pilgrim in bronze holds to his heart, strengthened his heart while he looked, "not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen." Twice he hopefully embarked and sailed toward an unseen country. He set his face steadfastly toward the future; he looked for the dawning of a better day. Obstacles could not discourage him; for he believed God was with him, and he said to himself, "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

¶ Application.—Sons of New England sires, there is little time to make application of these truths presented. Certain things are evident.

¶ (1). These were the ideals of our Forefathers.

¶ (2). Recalling and paraphrasing our text, let us say, "Think not that it will make you great and good, worthy citizens of this Republic, to be able to say, 'The great and good Pilgrim Fathers, who founded the state, in the New World, were our Forefathers, therefore we are worthy of special honor.'"

¶ (3). If the sons of New England have any special reason to be proud of their Forefathers, it was not because they were men eminent for their wealth or culture (the things most admired and coveted to-day), but because they were (as I have shown) men of religion, who believed in and feared God; righteous men who believed in "the Book" and lived by it; patriotic men, who loved their country; good citizens, to whom the duty of citizenship was a second religion; lovers of liberty, who accepted liberty with its responsibilities; heroic men, who would suffer for conscience' sake.

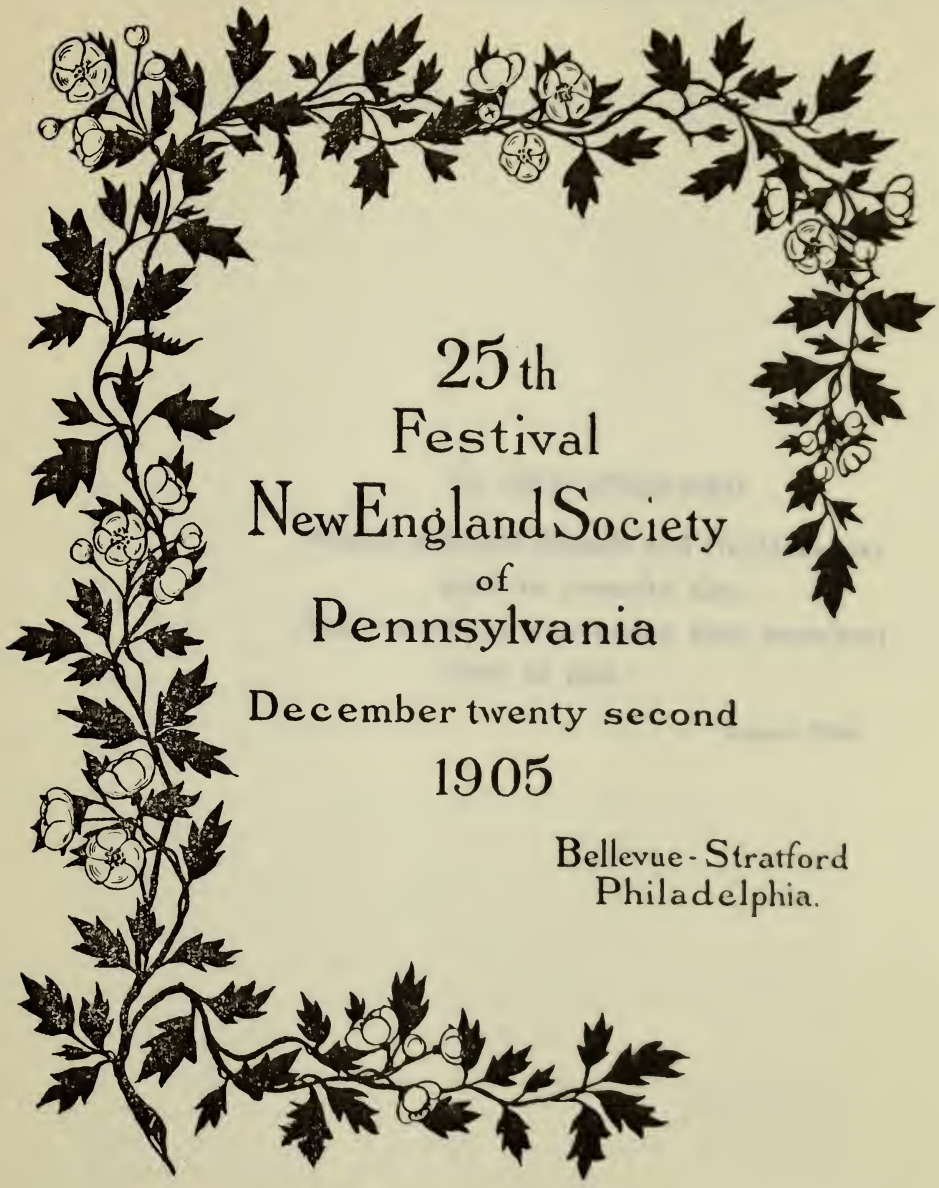
¶ (4). If it is worth while to be proud of our Forefathers it is worth while to emulate their virtues, for, as Chief Justice Brewer has reminded us, "we are unworthy to be called the children of the Pilgrims unless we live up to their lofty purposes."

¶ (5). The times and emergencies call for a revival of Pilgrim ideals and of the Pilgrim spirit. The Sons of New England should be the first to respond to this demand, here in Philadelphia, everywhere in this land of liberty.

¶ (6). It is a matter for gratification and thankfulness to God, that our "Pilgrim in Bronze" is not the only Puritan who has been seen and whose influence has been felt about our City Hall this year. The very sight of him, and of the Book which rests in his hand and over his heart, seem to have aroused, in rulers and citizens, the old Bible conscience, and the love of liberty, and whatsoever things are honest, and just, and pure, and good.

¶ Let us thank God and take courage. Let us dedicate ourselves anew to the ideals of the Pilgrim Fathers.

New England Society of Pennsylvania



# 25th Festival New England Society of Pennsylvania

December twenty second

1905

Bellevue-Stratford
Philadelphia.

## TO NEW ENGLAND

Where Hubbard Squash and Huckleberries
grow to powerful size;
And everything is orthodox from preachers
down to pies.

Eugene Field

# Twenty-Fifth Annual Festival

¶ The New England Society of Pennsylvania held its twenty-fifth annual celebration of Forefathers' Day last night in the ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford. The anniversary was the 285th of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. The attendance of members and guests numbered about three hundred, and was representative of present-day Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians of New England birth.

¶ Simplicity and seasonableness marked the menu with a reasonable quantity of what might be called "local color." The matter of the lobster was of Maine, although the manner was of Newburgh. The turkey was marked "Vermont," but they went all the way to Virginia for the ham. There were Boston baked beans, Connecticut quail, doughnuts, and, that one dish might be typical of all the New England States, the Puritan-Yankee confection of squash pie.

¶ The table decorations included stuffed and mounted turkeys in full plumage and unhusked ears of corn. The stage was masked by a small forest of firs, lighted with tiny electric bulbs in colors. Holly and Christmas trees and greenery were in abundance, and back of the speakers' table was a great bank of greens, relieved with electric lights and topped by electric bulbs showing "1620—The New England Society—1905."

¶ The Menu bore on its cover an engraved reproduction of the statue of the Pilgrim on the south plaza of City Hall. The pages contained photographs of English localities familiar to the early Puritans.

# Grace Before Meat

¶ **Blessed be Thy Name,** *O Lord God, who art exalted above all blessing and praise.*

¶ **Thou didst Covenant** *with our Fathers, saying: "Behold, I am with thee and will keep thee in the way that thou goest."*

¶ **God of our Fathers,** *Thou art* OUR *God, Thou wilt be our guide even unto death.*

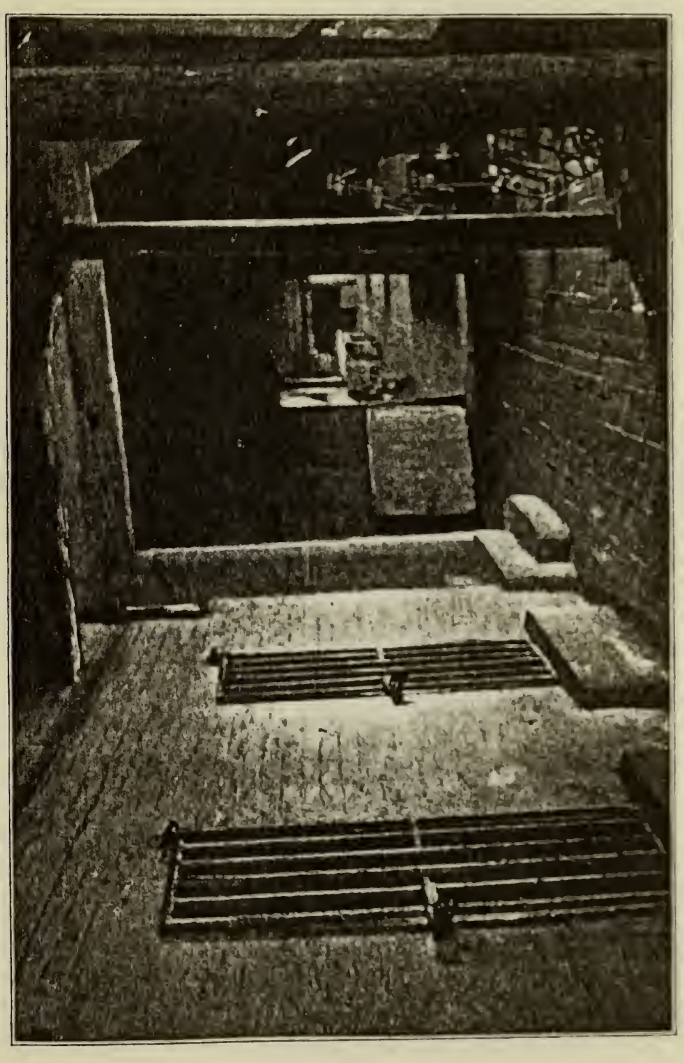
¶ **We Thank Thee** *for our portion of good things; our goodly and pleasant land; this feast of fat things; this fellowship one with another.*

¶ **Make Us,** *we humbly pray, worthy of our inheritance.*

¶ **Help Us** *to hold forth that which is good.*

¶ **Bless Us,** *we beseech Thee, O Lord, in this our Annual Assembly, and may we eat and give God thanks through Jesus Christ Our Lord.*

**Amen.**





*PRISON UNDER THE TOWN HALL IN BOSTON, ENGLAND.*

*Where the Puritans Were Imprisoned Before Sailing for America.*
*The kitchens were beyond, and the fine food for the*
*State dinners was carried past the cells*
*of the hungry Puritans.*

# Pilgrim Fare

## MDCCCCV

Cotuits

Strained Gumbo

Maine Lobster, Newburg

Vermont Turkey — Cranberry Jelly

Virginia Ham — Cider Apple Sauce

Boston Baked Beans, Brown Bread

QUITE ORTHODOX

Connecticut Quail

Head Lettuce Salad

Squash Pie — Ices — Doughnuts

Fruits — Coffee

Tobacco

# Public Test

## ROCKLEY

Date

Power Source

Main Valve Position

Vacuum Inches Opening Inch

Pressure Lbs

Motor Speed Start Stop Time

Counter Start

Time Counter Read

Speed Per Min Rev Pressure

Test Time

Temp

Remarks

Ye New Edition of

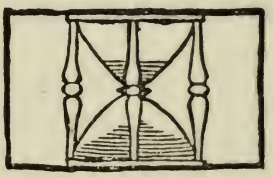
# Ye New England Primer

A taste for pie
and piety



Made our forefathers
Sound and free

As runs the glaſs
Man's life doth paſs



Let's have good cheer
While we are here

The common pride
of you and me



Is our New Eng-
land Anceſ-tree

When Adam had
his hunger stay'd
Upon the Apple
then he made



The earlieſt
after dinner ſpeech
And so they say
it was a peach

¶ The members and guests were seated as shown by diagrams following:

## President's Table

Theodore Frothingham.

Hon. Alfred Hemenway,
Hon. James M. Beck,
Francis A. Lewis,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
Hon. John Weaver,
Rev. Dr. Mervin J. Eckels
Rev. David M. Steele,
Colonel Sheldon Potter,
Wm. Bayard Hale,
Joseph P. Mumford

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.
John H. Converse,
William A. Glasgow, Jr.,
Rev. S. W. Dana, D.D.,
Hon. William Potter,
N. Parker Shortridge,
Bishop Whitaker,
Charles C. Harrison,
Rev. C. A. Dickey, D.D.,
Hon. Frederick J. Shoyer.

## Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

George G. Bassett,
Alfred L. Ward,
W. Warren Shaw,
Prof. John S. White,
H. M. Lewis,
F. S. Feraille,
Raymond S. Clark,
Charles T. Fox,
Julius A. Bailey,
William B. Bratton,
Clement Weaver,
Charles E. Clark,
H. M. Rolin,
J. M. Reeves,
Rev. Charles R. Erdman, D.D.
Thomas L. Hodge,
Lewis A. Riley,
George N. Reynolds,
George C. Hetzel,
John J. Collier,
Dr. F. F. Long,
H. F. Kenney,
Ellicott Fisher,
Charles Chauncey,
H. E. Taylor,
George A. French,
Carl G. Lorenz,
Dr. Charles W. Houghton,
John G. Carruth,
Dr. W. E. Ashton,
Theodore N. Spencer,
Austin S. Horn,
Wm. R. Lyman,
John Kisterboch,
Edwin Hagert,
Josiah Kisterboch, Jr.,
Joel Cook,
H. C. Atkinson,
Charles A. Buch,
Frederick H. Treat,
Clarence P. King,
Harry K. Mulford,
Rev. Carlos T. Chester,
Charles L. Nichols,
William D. Kelly,
Hon. H. M. McClure,
Frederick Shaw,
Gregory C. Kelley,
George H. Cliff,
E. Stanley Richardson,
A. P. Richardson,
T. N. Richardson,
Thomas D. Richardson,
Edgar H. Mumford,
Edward W. Mumford.

## Table B

Justus C. Strawbridge.

Edwin S. Stuart,
Francis B. Reeves,
Henry Tatnall,
Asa S. Wing,
Howard Comfort,
W. J. Strawbridge,
George S. Strawbridge,
F. R. Strawbridge,
William B. Riley,
Waldo M. Caflin,
Samuel H. Cramp,
Harry G. Clay,
George E. Shaw,
C. N. Weygandt,
Caleb J. Milne, Jr.,
David Milne,
Francis F. Milne,
Caleb J. Milne,
Chester N. Farr, Jr.,
Francis A. Howard,
Robert P. Hooper,
Peter Boyd,
George H. Hill,
Samuel Bell, Jr.,
John A. McDowell,
Dr. Walter E. Rahte,
John W. Converse,
Warren P. Thorpe,
Merle Middleton,
William L. Austin,
S. M. Vauclain,
John C. Winston,
Isaac Sharpless,
Wm. W. Justice,
Richard Campion,
Henry M. Steel,
Edward N. Wright, Jr.,
Harry S. Grove, Jr.,
F. Butler Reeves,
Henry M. Hoxie,
F. H. Strawbridge,
F. H. Futrell,
J. D. Watkins,
Dr. John L. Bromley,
Charles L. Brown,
John H. Bromley,
John A. S. Brown,
George K. Breintnall,
George F. Schilling,
Adolph Gosling,
A. G. Hetherington,
Dr. H. C. Boenning,
George P. Morgan,
W. R. Helme,
Henry M. Watts,
Joseph F. Bunting,
Charles D. Barney,
Charles P. LaLanne,
Frank D. LaLanne,
William R. Tucker,
Dr. Herbert M. Howe,
Arthur L. Howe.

## Table C

Joseph G. Darlington.

Lincoln Godfrey,
Samuel Rea,
Col. R. Dale Benson,
Charles E. Pugh,
Allen Evans,
Morris Clothier,
Herbert S. Darlington,
Walter Clothier,
Isaac Clothier,
Frederick L. Bailey,
Lawrence McCormick,
Josiah Monroe,
Horace A. Doan,
Joseph T. Richards,
Frank R. Tobey,
George Cuthbert Gillespie,
Charles A. Converse,
Edward P. Borden,
J. Jacob Mohr,
H. L. Haldeman,
E. Shirley Borden,
Walter G. Lewis,
Richard A. Lewis,
Henry A. Lewis,
W. L. Brown,
W. A. P. Davis,
C. H. Brush,
Dr. Charles P. Turner,
J. B. Kremer,
Atwood Smith,
E. T. Stotesbury,
George H. McFadden,
Charles E. Mather,
Henry S. Grove,
John B. Thayer, Jr.,
William W. Porter,
Henry B. Thompson,
Robert B. Lippincott,
Lincoln K. Passmore,
Harry Blynn,
Joseph B. Hutchinson,
L. L. Rue,
Hon. Edward C. Stokes,
Walter H. Bacon,
George Wood,
John K. Strubing,
E. G. Turner,
Joseph H. Brazier,
H. Bertol Brazier,
Charles A. Brinley,
A. Howard Merritt,
Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas,
Paul K. M. Thomas,
Dr. Alfred R. Allen,
Isaac R. Davis,
Rev. Louis F. Benson,
Dr. J. N. Mitchell,
E. Burgess Warren.

## Table D

Theodore H. Ely.

Samuel T. Bodine,
Wallace W. Atterbury,
David E. Williams,
Edgar C. Felton,
Walton Clarke,
Paul Thompson,
L. Morris Lillie,
Stedman Bent,
E. P. Baugh,
C. Barrows,
John B. Clement,
George M. Randle,
Warren B. Blake,
Barton F. Blake,
John H. Gay,
Harry G. Barnes,
H. Warren K. Hale,
Henry S. Hale,
J. Warren Hale,
Francis Von A. Cabeen,
Stanley G. Flagg, Jr.,
George B. Bonnell,
Dr. George Woodward,
Samuel F. Houston,
William Brooke Rawle,
Louis S. Fiske,
Rev. Wayland Hoyt,
Dr. H. Phillips,
Dr. John B. Chapin,
Dr. C. B. Williams,
Daniel S. Newhall,
Winthrop Sargent,
Victor Merman,
Morris Earle,
Lewis Lillie,
Frank Tenny,
Lewis C. Lillie,
Edward G. Sanger,
Thomas W. Sinnott,
Henry D. Moore,
L. O. Smith,
J. M. Steere,
C. B. Crowell,
A. F. Thomson,
John W. Whittier,
Morris Williams,
C. W. Scott,
Henry E. Jackson,
E. T. Scott,
F. L. Bassett,
F. W. Faires,
Frank W. Wigton,
B. M. Faires,
William Goodrich,
Amos Wakelin,
George A. Bigelow,
Harold Goodwin,
Rev. James A. Worden,
Rev. Charles Wood, D.D.,
Dr. De Forest Williard.

## Table E

Dr. Roland G. Curtin.

Dr. James B. Walker,
Adolpo Trauwitz,
Clarkson Clothier,
Theodore Montgomery,
Dr. James H. Closson,
William P. James,
Horace L. Young,
E. W. Burt,
H. S. Evans,
A. L. Stout,
Shepley W. Evans,
Rev. C. E. Bronson,
Charles T. Evans,
Nelson F. Evans,
J. Clifford Wilson,
J. Warren Hutchins,
T. Chester Walbridge,
Dr. D. N. McQuillen,
Dr. Edwin T. Darby,
Albert G. Bradford,
F. W. Ayer,
George J. Dungan,
C. B. Dungan,
A. F. Kelley,
Dr. N. M. Miller,
Dr. Louis J. Lautenbach,
George E. Mapes,
Dr. M. B. Dwight,
Job T. Pugh,
Francis M. Holden,
H. S. Furness,
"The Press,"
"The Ledger,"
"The North American,"
"The Record,"
"The Inquirer,"
Dr. O. G. L. Lewis,
Dr. M. B. Culver,
Rev. L. L. Overman,
William H. Castle,
Isaac Porter, Jr.,
Mills Whittlesey,
Dr. George M. Marshall,
Dr. James Ely Talley,
Dr. Herman Allyn.

# The Addresses

# The Addresses

¶ The President of the Society, Mr. Theodore Frothingham, was cordially greeted by the company upon his assuming the duties of Toastmaster. Before taking up the list of toasts he said:

¶ Fellow Members of the New England Society of Pennsylvania and Honored Guests: Another year has rolled by and we have again met to renew old friendships, and, for this evening at least, laying aside the cares of business and politics, and the multitude of stirring questions which go to make up our modern life, to reverently and affectionately recall the virtues and trials of those worthy men and women we take delight in honoring. Two hundred and eighty-five years ago to-day our Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers disembarked from the good ship Mayflower, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, having sailed from Plymouth, England, on September 6th, in the year of our Lord 1620; and it is to keep green the memory of these ancestors of ours, and of others who followed later, that this Society was founded, holding its first meeting on the evening of Forefathers' Day, in the year 1881. This, therefore, is our twenty-fifth, or silver, anniversary; and being such, it was quite fitting that the Society should in some notable and dignified manner make itself outwardly manifest to the citizens of this great Commonwealth with whom we have cast in our lot; and so, after due deliberation, we have raised our Ebenezer in our midst on the City Hall Square, in the form of a bronze Pilgrim, fashioned by the great Saint-

Gaudens, and all who run may read how the statue was presented to the city of Philadelphia by the New England Society of Pennsylvania, in the year 1905. For a time after the pedestal was erected and our Pilgrim set in place the inscription was lacking, owing to some delay of the contractor, and there was much doubt expressed by the passing multitudes as to whom the statue represented. Various local statesmen were, I understand, from time to time suggested, though the Bible under his arm seemed to cause a certain doubt; but at last some one solved the question, and wrote in bold, black letters, just under the bronze, "The Old Boy." This solution seemed eminently satisfactory to all, and "The Old Boy" he remained until the proper inscription was cut.

¶ By a rather amusing coincidence, twenty-five years ago last Thanksgiving Day, on the program of one of the theaters of this city, a short poem was printed bearing upon our Puritan ancestors and their descendants. Whether the formation of our Society at that time inspired the poem, or the poem inspired our Society, I do not know, but as it has been handed to me by one of our members, who vouches for the wording, I will read it to you:

"Two centuries and a half ago,
There trudged to work with shouldered hoe,
A woman, tanned and worn and rough,—with pluck of Puritanic stuff;
Eight lusty children tagged behind, hatless, shoeless, unconfined,
And happy as the birds that flew around them.
Naught of books they knew, save one they read at twilight hour,
Brought with them in the old Mayflower.

"A pretty lady, wan and white, in a hammock swinging light,
Languishes, and in the shade devours rhyme and lemonade;
While by her side her lover sighs and gently fans away the flies.
She murmurs, 'tis so nice that we are neither of new family
But of old Puritanic stock—that landed upon Plymouth Rock."

¶ Not long ago a lady of this city, of Quaker descent, to whom I had been explaining at some length the advantages enjoyed by the sons and daughters of New England, remarked that she also liked Boston, but when visiting there she sometimes heard so much about the Pilgrims and Plymouth Rock she almost wished, instead of the Pilgrims landing upon the rock the rock had landed upon the Pilgrims; and speaking of a landing reminds me that William Penn landed on these shores two hundred and twenty-three years ago last November 8th, and although I have no intention of bringing in politics, or hurting any one's feelings, I think if he could have read the papers on the morning of November 8th of this 1905 he would have thought that his descendants were keeping up the good work and had just landed again—with both feet.

¶ Now, as we all know, although the Pilgrims finally disembarked on December 22d, and made Plymouth their permanent abiding place, their first actual landing was made on November 13th, at Provincetown, near the end of the Cape, where, having been driven out of their course by stress of weather, they sought refuge, their original destination having been somewhere to the northern part of the Virginia Plantation. And whether it was that the women and children were so worn out by the long and perilous voyage, and must have rest and a change from the wretchedness incident to the crowded conditions, or, as has been hinted, the thirteenth being Monday, the Pilgrim Mothers decided then and there to land and start their housekeeping with wash-day, or whether the vessel was so strained by her stormy voyage it was not considered safe to continue at that season of the year, or whether, as I prefer to think, it was the direct hand of God pointing the way toward the fulfillment of a great end, there their sufferings from the sea ceased, and in the cabin of the Mayflower was drawn up

and signed, before they landed, that remarkable compact, the first known written constitution in the history of the world, that stepping stone between Magna Charta and our own immortal Declaration. And how these men and women kept this compact during the dreadful days to follow is as sad and noble a story as ever has been written, and here, surrounded by all this beauty and luxury, it may be well for a moment to let our thoughts run back to those bleak days on that wild New England shore, and hear a few words from Governor William Bradford in his "History of the Plymouth Plantation":

¶ "For it is recorded in Scripture as a mercie to ye Apostle and his shipwracked company, yt the barbarians shewed them no smale kindnes in refreshing them, but these savage barbarians when they mette with them (as will after appeare) were readier to fill their sids full of arrows than otherwise; Besides, what could they see but hideous and desolate wilderness full of wild beasts and wild men? What could now sustaine them but the spirite of God and his Grace?"

¶ From such beginnings, through much tribulation, by successive steps, our country has risen to her present lofty place: from Plymouth Rock to Bunker Hill and Valley Forge; again upward, through blood and sorrow, to our Martyr with words of Charity to all and bitterness to none on his dying lips; still upward, through many vicissitudes, to San Juan Hill and Cuba freed, ever seeking freedom. The past, at least, is secure, but what of the present? What are we doing to keep up these traditions and show honor to these worthy ancestors—what more than mere after-dinner patriotism? The times are seething and boiling with unrest and stern protest against unworthy conditions. Opportunities come to the hand of the one who seeks, and the shot fired by the embattled farmers, which sounded 'round the world,

finds its echo in the battle of the ballot of the present day:

> "A weapon comes down as still
> As snow flakes fall upon the sod,
> But executes a freeman's will
> As lightning does the will of God."

¶ As freemen, therefore, let us see to it that we leave unstained to our children our glorious inheritance, our noble country, wrought out from the rough through the sufferings and sacrifices and blood of the true and the brave, this promised land, open to the oppressed of all nations, where Jew and Gentile are alike welcome, and where all tears are wiped away. (Long-continued applause.)

### The President of the United States

¶ The Toastmaster: Between the plain living which we have just enjoyed, and the high thinking which is to follow, it is our custom to propose a toast, to which I know you will all respond with true enthusiasm. I ask you to fill your glasses, and, all standing, drink to the health, happiness and long life of Theodore Roosevelt, President of these United States.

¶ (Complying with the request, all present rose, and, after honoring the toast, joined with much spirit in singing, to orchestral accompaniment, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee.")

### The Way We Celebrate

¶ The Toastmaster: As Massachusetts is the State where our Pilgrim Fathers first landed, and is in a way the mother of all New England Societies, it is always with a peculiar pleasure we welcome to our banquet a representative who brings us greetings from that Commonwealth; and we certainly may consider ourselves fortunate in having as our guest to-night from the city of

Boston an acknowledged leader, not only in his profession, but in all that pertains to good citizenship in the Old Bay State. I have the great pleasure of presenting to you the Hon. Alfred Hemenway, President of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, who speaks to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate."

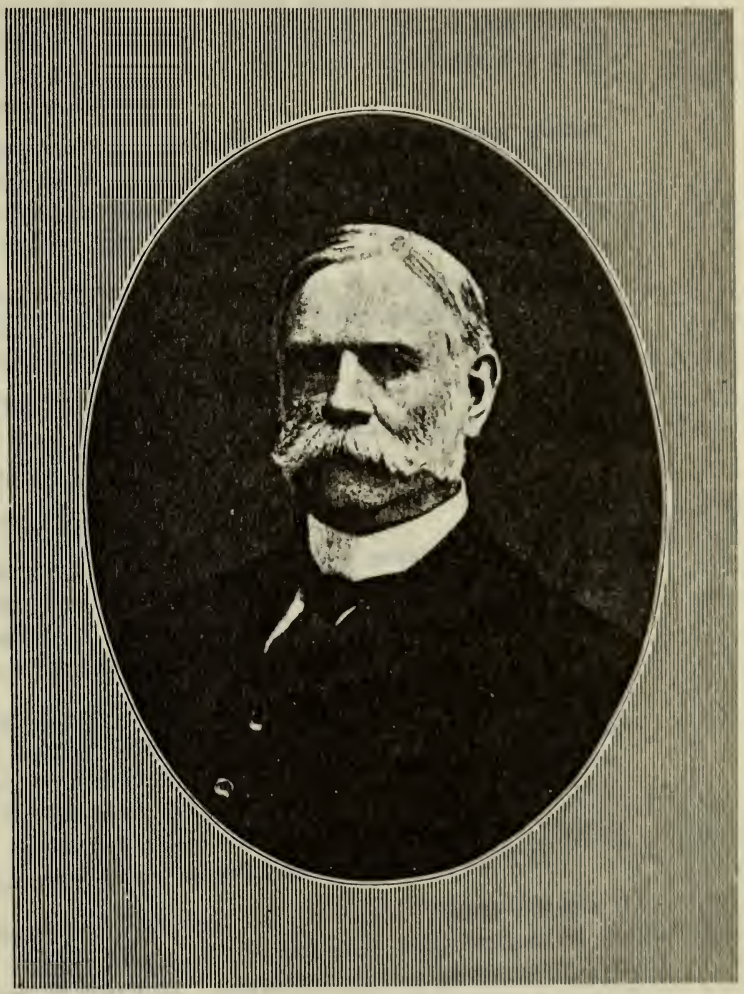
### Response by Hon. Alfred Hemenway, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston

¶ The distinguished guest was welcomed with much enthusiasm, and his interesting history of vital principles of the common law was a valuable contribution to the literature of the Society. When the applause which greeted him had subsided Mr. Hemenway said:

¶ I once heard James Russell Lowell—accomplished in all things—give a formula for the after-dinner speaker. It was simple. First, the exordium, in which you felicitate your hearers; secondly, the anecdote; thirdly, the thought; and lastly, the peroration.

¶ I should be churlish if I omitted the exordium, because I deem it a high honor to sit with the descendants of the Pilgrims in this beautiful hall, at this sumptuous table, on this day we celebrate. Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, lies buried beneath its dome. His resting place bears this legend: "If you seek my monument, look around." So, if you would seek the monuments of the Pilgrims, look around. It is a beautiful fiction that the home of the foreign ambassador is always deemed a part of his own country. By a like fiction, wherever the descendants of the Pilgrims meet on this returning December day, seems to me a part of the cabin of the Mayflower enlarged and glorified.

¶ And now should come the anecdote, followed by the thought and peroration. Were I to commute with anec-





dotes, and follow the example of the applicant for civil service, who, being asked to name six animals of Alaska, promptly replied, "Three seals and three polar bears," I might be spared reminding you of the little girl's definition of elocution, "The way criminals are put to death in some States."

¶ The Pilgrims were freemen; liberty was their birthright. It was their lawful inheritance. American freedom has its foundation in English law, which was established long before the adoption of our Constitutions.

¶ In a free government there must be personal liberty. The individual must be protected from arbitrary arrest. This protection rests upon three cardinal principles:

¶ First. That every man's house is his castle.

¶ Second. The prohibition of "general warrants" for the arrest of persons.

¶ Third. The habeas corpus act.

¶ Of these principles the first was established before the embarkation of the Pilgrims. The habeas corpus act was passed in the same century; and Lord Mansfield settled the illegality of general warrants.

¶ Leibnitz said of Newton: "If he reckoned all that had been done by mathematicians from the beginning of the world down to Newton, and what had been done by him, his would be the better half." So if you measure all that has been done for freedom since governments began, these three principles "would be the better half."

¶ The reigns of Elizabeth and James abounded in great lawyers. "The times were learned and ennobled by many sages of the law," says the quaint preface of Yelverton. It has been justly called the "Augustan age of our old jurisprudence." It was the age of Coke, the great master of the common law, who died in 1634. Just

as the Scriptures are called the Bible, pre-eminently *the* Book, so his reports alone for three hundred years have been styled *the* Reports. They are the bible of the common law. It was by Coke that the principles of the common law were put in accessible form. The decisions of the courts were illuminated by his unique learning. The law was placed on a sure foundation.

¶ Lord Bacon, the rival and enemy of Coke, said: "Had it not been for Sir Edward Coke's reports, the law had been almost like a ship without ballast."

¶ Well says the preface to one of his books: "The ancient and excellent laws of England are the birthright and the most ancient and best inheritance that the subjects of this realm have, for by them he enjoyeth not only his inheritance and goods in peace and quietness, but his life and his *most dear countrie* in safetie."

¶ It was left to one "Mr. Ashe" to publish in French a booklet (hardly larger than the poems of Thomas Gray, of whom Emerson said: "No man has come down to posterity with so small a book under his arm"), purporting to contain all the "memorable and ornative sentences" in the reports of Edward Coke. It was called by the belittling title, "Fasciculus Florum,"—in simple English, a little bundle of flowers, a nosegay. Surely there *is* something in a name.

¶ The cases reported by Coke were such as arise in the common business of life. Such a case was that of Semayne vs. Gresham. Out of seemingly trivial transactions grow cases of "light and leading." The facts were simple. Two young men, Gresham and Beresford, were joint tenants of a house in Blackfriars, London. Beresford died. The house by survivorship became Gresham's, who continued to live therein. At his death Beresford was in debt to one Semayne, who obtained a judgment and execution against the estate of his deceased debtor.

The execution was placed in the hands of the sheriff. The officer proceeded to the house of Gresham, the surviving tenant, wherein the goods which had belonged to the estate of Beresford still remained, with the intention of seizing them in satisfaction of his execution. But Gresham closed the door of his dwelling house to the officer and refused to admit him. The officer was thus unable to satisfy his execution. This was the first chapter in the story. Next followed a suit by Semayne, the creditor, wherein he claimed damages against Gresham because he had obstructed the sheriff in the performance of his legal duty, and so hindered the plaintiff in the collection of his debt.

¶ Had Gresham a legal right to close his door against the sheriff? Had the sheriff a right to break open the door to perform his duty?

¶ These were the questions involved in the action. On their decision depended the right of every English householder. He failed in his action, for the Court resolved:

¶ "That the house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defence against injury and violence as for his repose."

¶ Since that day, three hundred years ago, this case has been cited so often by every English-speaking judge, that "Every man's house is his castle" has become a maxim familiar to every schoolboy.

¶ This precedent is one of the great guarantees of English freedom. Another precedent established the invalidity of general warrants.

¶ The facts were these. The King made a speech. It was criticised in the *North Briton*. Lord Halifax caused a warrant to issue directing the arrest of the "authors, printers and publishers of the article," without designating them by name. This was a general warrant. It

included anybody whom the officer might choose to include in the general description. On this writ one Leach was arrested, held in custody for four days till his examination, when he was discharged as not guilty of the offence charged. The discharged prisoner subsequently had *his* day in Court. He sued the officers for an illegal arrest of his person. They justified under their warrant; but Lord Mansfield and his associates adjudged the warrant no justification, because it was void on its face. That it did not contain the name of the person to be arrested. That such a warrant gave an arbitrary power. It left to him to decide whom to arrest. That power belonged only to the Court. It interfered with the rights of the individual. The use of such warrants had been customary, but the custom was held bad. Since that judgment the person whose arrest is authorized must be specifically named. The officer must keep within his warrant. The protection of individual liberty had a new guaranty.

¶ Such precedents have made England, in the measured words of Tennyson:

> "A land of settled government,
> A land of just and old renown,
> Where freedom broadens slowly down
> From precedent to precedent."

¶ The third guaranty of individual freedom is the Habeas Corpus Act, whereby one may be relieved from an illegal arrest. As a trivial transaction may settle a great principle, so one may be relieved from imprisonment by what the layman calls a *technicality*, an *evasion* of the law. But technicalities are a part of every science, and the law is a *science*. All its technicalities are for the common welfare. In 1860, after the John Brown raid, a committee of the United States Senate was appointed "to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the armory and arsenal of the United

States at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, by a band of armed men." One Sanborn was summoned as a witness and failed to appear. The Senate directed its president to issue a warrant to the sergeant-at-arms, commanding him to take Sanborn into custody wherever found, and to have him before the bar of the Senate to answer for contempt. The warrant was issued, directed only to the sergeant-at-arms. Sanborn was arrested at Concord, in Massachusetts, by one Carlton, who was appointed by the sergeant-at-arms to make the arrest. Sanborn petitioned for relief under the Habeas Corpus Act. He was brought before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Carlton justified under his warrant.

¶ Great and vital questions were involved as to the powers of the United States Senate and as to the rights of a citizen. Preliminary questions were first argued and considered. The objections taken to the warrant were three:

¶ First. That the sergeant-at-arms had no right to serve process outside the District of Columbia.

¶ Second. That a sergeant-at-arms is not an officer known to the Constitution or laws of the United States as a general executive of known powers, like a sheriff or marshal.

¶ Third. That by a warrant the power to arrest was in terms limited to the sergeant-at-arms, and could not be executed by a deputy.

¶ The great questions were not decided, for Chief Justice Shaw and his associates were all of opinion that the warrant afforded no justification and discharged the prisoner. The ground of the decision was that the warrant was directed *only* to the sergeant-at-arms, and that he could not delegate his authority to any other person. "It is," said the Court, "a general rule of the common

law not founded on any judicial decision or statute provision, but so universally received as to have grown into a maxim, that a delegated authority to one does not authorize him to delegate it to another."

¶ This was a technicality. But it was a technicality in favor of liberty. It was a part of the law of the land under which life, liberty and property are safe.

¶ We must not forget that it was an English colony that was planted in America. They were still subjects of the Crown.

¶ They came claiming as their birthright the protection of the English law, so it is fitting that on this day I should turn to these precedents of English liberty. They leavened the Pilgrim spirit. Macaulay says the Puritans delivered England as well as established an American commonwealth. The colonial charters were granted to English corporations.

¶ The Pilgrims came and with them brought all the rights of Englishmen. Each lived in a castle. So living, their manhood was ideal.

¶ Their consciousness of the rights of Englishmen as declared in acts of Parliament, and the decisions of the courts, was the source of their independence. It made them manly. They were not anarchists, proclaiming their independence of all law. They were not revolutionists. They were law-abiding and demanded the protection of the law. They were not theorists, given to philosophic speculation. They were friends of Hampden and of Cromwell, who would have joined the Colony had not the ship in which they had taken passage been by an order of Council forbidden to sail. And no Englishman had more respect for law than Eliot, who died in prison, and Hampden, who bled in battle.

¶ Their reverence for law, divine and human, was a source of abiding strength. Lawlessness is characteris-

tic of new communities. But the Pilgrims on the Mayflower entered into solemn covenants which they never forgot.

¶ One of their first enactments was to provide for trial by jury. They will show you the original on the files in the Court House at Plymouth. It is worth a pilgrimage to see it.

¶ When Millard Fillmore, after his Presidency, was going to Europe, he first visited Plymouth, because he was ashamed to go abroad without having first seen the memorials in the old Colony town. General Grant went there, and in the facetious words of Judge Russell was shown "the very plates off which the Pilgrims fasted."

¶ Reverence for law has always characterized their descendants. They were always students of the common law.

¶ When Blackstone's Commentaries were published, it is said more copies were sold in the Colonies than in England. They strove to know the law, just as Hampden consulted the best Constitutional lawyers before resisting the payment of ship money. He who is anxious to know his own boundary line is seldom a trespasser. I have dwelt on the civic side of the Pilgrim spirit because it has been so overshadowed by their religious life.

¶ Their friends were in the House of Commons, where a Bible was ever on the table and was daily consulted by the members for argumentative texts. Tradition is full of their application or misapplication of biblical texts. A supporting text was found even for suicide by connecting the words respecting Judas, that "he went and hanged himself," with the far separated admonition, "Go thou and do likewise."

¶ And when King James published his Counterblast to Tobacco, a user of the weed found justification in the text: "And he which is filthy let him be filthy still."

¶ These and other texts were as far from their application as was the sermon of the young preacher, of which it was said, had the text had a contagious disease the sermon would not have caught it.

¶ It is hard to realize the intense earnestness of the men of that time. When in 1628 a message from the King forbade the House of Commons "to lay any scandal or aspersion on the state, government, or ministers thereof," it was received with sobs and cries; even Coke, then a member, once Chief Justice of England, who drafted the petition of right, shed tears.

¶ "At the present day," says Cicero, in the "Orator," "all Asia imitates Menecles of Alabander." "Who," asks Edward Everett in a Phi Beta Kappa oration, "was Menecles and where was Alabander?" Now they are but idle names. Heaven send that no future scholar shall ask *who* were the Pilgrims, or *what* was the Mayflower.

¶ Theodore Parker said that "he who goes through the land scattering full-blown roses may be followed the next day by their withered petals; but he who goes through the land scattering rose seed may be followed ages afterwards by their ever-increasing perfume." The Pilgrims planted the seeds of civic righteousness, the fruit whereof will never fail.

¶ The day we celebrate is forever consecrated to liberty, guided and guarded by law.

¶ We live in a fair hour. Our inheritance is great. In our prosperity let us remember our fathers and our fathers' God!

### The Puritan as a Straight Thinker

¶ The Toastmaster: Before I introduce our next speaker I ask your indulgence for a moment while I read a few lines from "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," by the Quaker poet, Whittier:





*FRANCIS A. LEWIS, ESQ.*
*Philadelphia.*

"Who knows what goadings in their sterner way
O'er jagged ice, relieved by granite gray,
Blew 'round the men of Massachusetts Bay!

"What hate of heresy the East wind woke?
What hints of pitiless power and terror spoke
In waves that on their iron coast line broke?

"Be it as it may; within the Land of Penn,
The sectary yielded to the citizen,
And peaceful dwelt the many-creeded man."

¶ About the time our ancestors were Puritans, the ancestors of the distinguished gentleman who is about to address us were Quakers, and history says that such did not always dwell together in perfect amity; but be that as it may, the differences of those stern and stormy days have been long since wiped away and laid at rest, and I esteem it a great honor to present to the Society Mr. Francis A. Lewis, of this city, a Quaker from the Welsh hills, who will speak to the toast, "The Puritan as a Straight Thinker." (Applause.)

### Response by Francis A. Lewis, Esq., of Philadelphia

¶ Mr. Lewis's characteristic humor kept the tables in a roar, and his sentiments upon current topics were vigorously applauded. He said:

¶ I shall not claim your sympathy, Mr. President, as an object of pity, but a pertinent question was once asked me with perfect sincerity: "What induces any man to make an after-dinner speech?" The answer is to be found in the reply of a young man in a New England town, who was frequently called upon to take part in amateur theatricals. Some one asked him if he didn't get very tired of it. "Well," he said, "I reckin its better than settin in the audience." Experience has taught me, however, that the middle speaker on the program, which I happen to be to-night, can generally count upon a sympathetic audience; and I think there is a reason for

it. Some years ago, while walking through the Maine woods, I came across an old log cabin, on the front of which was painted, in rude letters, "Half Way House." A grizzled veteran smoking a cob pipe sat on the porch, and I said to him, "Can you tell me why this is called the 'Half Way House'? What is it half way to?" "Well," said he, "stranger, it's only estimated to be that; the fact is, so many toorists pass through these 'ere woods, who don't know where they're going', that it's sort of refreshin' for 'em to feel they're half way there."

¶ When I received the invitation of your committee to speak here to-night I felt very much flattered, as who would not be? As time passed on, however, this pleasant sensation gave way to one of embarrassment, trouble and perplexity, owing to the warnings I received and the promises I made. While walking down the street, one morning, shortly after I received the invitation, I was approached by one of your number, whom I had heretofore regarded as a friend, who said to me, "I hear you are going to speak at the New England dinner; of course you will be discreet enough to say nothing on religious subjects." "Of course not," I said, "the well known antipathy of the Puritans to everything savoring of religion would render such a topic entirely inappropriate." And he flitted away. Shortly thereafter another alleged friend crossed the street to express to me the hope that I would make no reference to politics. I said, "Certainly not, I never dreamed of such a thing; the pages of history are so intolerably bare of New England names in the political annals of the country that the subject would not be interesting." Finally I was warned to say nothing about life insurance, to which I readily assented, upon the ground that the only insurance which interested your ancestors was fire insurance, and that rather from the fires of the next world than of this.

¶ Upon reflection, Mr. President, I concluded that I had been too prodigal in promises; that if I kept them little choice of subjects remained to me. To be sure, I could speak of Shakespeare or Milton or even Dante; but, as the newspaper reporter said to Farrar, when he complained in Chicago of the small audience which had greeted his lecture on the Italian poet, "You see, Dean, Dante is rather a dead issue in Chicago."

¶ Mark you, Mr. President, nobody made a single suggestion as to what I *should* say; I was in the position of the young man who, much the worse for wear, was pushed into a cab at one of our clubs, for transportation home. "Where do you want to go?" said the cabman. No answer. "Where do you want me to take you to?" Still no answer. Finally, in desperation, "What street do you want to go to?" Looking at his interrogator with contempt, the clubman replied, "You haven't told me what streets you've got."

¶ Harried to desperation by schedules of forbidden subjects, I have determined to turn a deaf ear to warnings, to break all my promises and to say what I choose. I shall never be asked to speak here again, anyhow, and therefore no personal punishment can be meted out to me either for my sins of omission or of commission.

¶ It has been my privilege, Mr. President, to attend several of these gatherings, and I have heard volumes of orations in praise of New England as the one and only country. It has sometimes occurred to me to inquire: If New England is all that you represent it, why did you ever leave it? You remember, Mr. President, the story of the recruiting officer during the late unpleasantness. In a certain Connecticut town every young man enlisted for the whole war rather than for a period of three years. "A very patriotic body of men," said the recruiting officer to one of them. "Oh, it's not that, sir," the recruit replied, "but us fellows don't want to take no risk of

having to come back to this 'ere town." No, gentlemen, this dear old town must have been an improvement on New England, even though the water be dirty, the atmosphere murky, and the streets alive with recent and valueless accessions to the ranks of Reform.

¶ As a Pennsylvania Quaker by descent I cheerfully concede all the sound moral principles of the early New Englander. There was, however, a distinct point of difference, in the practical application of those principles, between the Puritan and the Quaker. The Puritan carried all his private virtues into matters of State. He was a born politician and man of affairs; he believed in education and what was then the higher education; he founded schools and colleges; and he ate simple food—so simple, indeed, that if the New England summer boarding house of to-day be an inheritance of Puritanism, your ancestors must indeed have been well equipped to endure the privations of Valley Forge.

¶ The Quakers, unlike the Puritans, were distinctly foes of any education except in the most elementary form; and Mr. Fisher has told us how, in 1789, John Dickinson had great difficulty in persuading them to accept a large sum of money to establish a high-class boarding school, because they did not believe it was of any use. They have nobly atoned for their early errors, however, in the work they have done at Haverford and Bryn Mawr. The Quaker, however, was fond of the good things of life. He may have had a plain coat; he never had a plain cook—so he wisely kept away from Valley Forge. His weakest point was that, after the Colonial period had passed, while he was very careful of his own morals, and those of his family and friends, he became indifferent to the higher duties of citizenship; and to this indifference Philadelphia may trace many of the ills which followed in its train.

¶ While Penn and his successors administered the government they did it well, but there were occasional slips. On one occasion, when Penn was in England, and his son was administering the Province, there came a complaint from several citizens to the Governor (Penn's son) in regard to a certain tavern wherein did gather boisterous persons of both sexes, who made the whole night hideous by drinking, dancing and carousing. The committee laid the facts before the Governor, and he promised to give the matter his attention. The constables were ordered, in modern phraseology, to "pull the place," and this they proceeded, after a few nights, to do. The old record goes on to say, in its quaint way, that the constables entered the tavern, arrested the most disorderly person of the company and took him to the common gaol. He was very boisterous on the way and was with difficulty subdued. He demanded to know of one of the constables, "By whose authority am I committed to the common gaol?" and the constable said, "By the authority of the Governor of the Province," whereupon he indignantly cried out, "I am the Governor of the Province"; and such he proved to be. Barring such occasional departures from the straight path, we may all safely, in the language of the political platform, "point with pride" to the moral principles and practices of our ancestors.

¶ It is fitting, indeed, that the statue of the Quaker should adorn one side of our City Hall and that of the Pilgrim the other, even if the Quaker be on top; but we cannot picture either Puritan or Quaker erecting a statue such as it is proposed to erect at Harrisburg; that idea was reserved for a scion of the Pennsylvania Dutch. It may be that that statue will be erected, Mr. President, but if it is, we shall fall back upon the law of physics, that what goes up must come down. Better far that this bronze image shall become a temporary obstruction to the navigation of the waters of the Susque-

hanna than that it shall remain a permanent moral obstruction to future generations of Pennsylvanians.

¶ It was said here, last year, and truly said, by one of the distinguished speakers, whom I am glad to see here again to-night, that the peculiar characteristic of the Puritan was his ability to see a situation clearly, to analyze it coldly; in short, to think in a straight line. Recent events in this country have created an enormous demand for people who can think in a straight line, as I shall shortly show you; and unfortunately at the present time the supply does not seem to equal the demand. It is uttering the veriest platitude to remind you that the last twelve months have witnessed a great moral uprising in this country, a striking exhibition of what has been called, and well called, the National Conscience. Laugh at it if you will, sneer at it if you choose, call it a spasm of virtue if you prefer, or, as a politician phrased it, "an exhibition of national freakishness"; exhaust the vocabulary either in blame or in praise of it, the fact remains that the nation has become exceedingly sensitive, both in politics and business, about performances which heretofore it has either been blind to or winked at. If any man who was here on Forefathers' Day last year had risen in his place and predicted one-half the things that have happened in this country since then he could have taken his choice as to whether he should be branded a lunatic or an idiot.

¶ To do more than enumerate some of the events to which I refer would be to weary your patience. Two United States Senators convicted in criminal courts; a huge majority for one party in this city and State converted into an enormous majority for another; a man in the city of New York, without any nomination save his own, being inimical to the interests of both parties, carried into office on a wave of popular enthusiasm; many men drawing princely unearned salaries driven

from their positions by the moral force of public opinion; and, last of all, but by no means least of all, the serious inquiry whether a man who, it is reported, proposes to desert the wife of his youth and the mother of his children, for another, is fit to be trusted with the presidency of the greatest corporation in America. These be not fairy tales, but facts, gentlemen. If any of these men to whom I have alluded had been told a year ago of what was in store for them they would have replied in the language of the eminent citizen of Pawnee County, Nebraska. A missionary made his appearance in that country and preached to the astonished natives the doctrine of eternal punishment. The citizens had heard him for several nights, and finally held a meeting and appointed a committee to interview him. The chairman, who was the spokesman of the committee, asked the missionary if what he was giving them was straight goods, and upon being assured that it was, he said, "Do you mean to tell me that if we go on doing as we have been doing we will all be eternally damned?" "That is the idea I intended to convey," said the missionary. "Then, sir," replied the chairman, "all I have to say to you is that the people of Pawnee County will never submit to it." But those of whom I have spoken have submitted to it, and more is no doubt to follow.

¶ The events to which I have alluded, and others like them—in other words, the present situation—is viewed by two distinctly different classes of people in two distinctly different ways. Those who have profited themselves, or whose friends have profited by these irregularities in politics and in business, affect to despise what has been accomplished, to predict that the shower will soon be over, and that then things will resume their normal or abnormal conditions as of yore. This class is usually made up of men whose principles are never allowed to conflict with their interests, or, to state it differently and

reversing ordinary commercial rules, their interest is generally about a hundred per cent and their principle less than six. It is not a numerous class nor is it a very dangerous one, for, in the language of the man in the street, "we are on to them." There is another class, however, much more numerous and far more dangerous. It includes various elements. It is made up of some newspapers, of many public speakers, of a number of magazine writers and of some preachers. We hear a great deal of the sober utterances of the pulpit, but when the pulpit gets started on such questions as these it has often struck me that its utterances are exceedingly intemperate. The reckless use of adjectives, the general abuse of everybody and everything, the assassination of character by innuendo where evidence is lacking, the epithets "thieves," "grafters," "looters," "syndicates," "trusts," "boodlers," "society rotten to the core," "the last days of the Roman Empire the only parallel in history to the conditions that prevail to-day in the United States,"—these are samples. When I hear and read this sort of talk, I feel like the boy whose father overheard him say "darn it." Upon being reproved the son promised never again to use the profane expression and was rewarded with ten cents. As the old gentleman left the room, the boy called after him in great glee, "Father, I know a word worth fifty cents."

¶ All this mixture of invective and jeremiad, gentlemen, has a most unfortunate effect. It is dangerous because of its manifest extravagance. It is likely to defeat its own object. The shower with thunder and lightning and hail, which pours down in a deluge and is over in ten minutes, does the parched earth no good; it is the steady rain that ripens the crops. Our ancestors of Colonial days made no such mistakes. They were bigoted, narrow, severe, relentless, cruel, if you please, but they were everlastingly just; they sought out and punished whom

they believed guilty; they never arraigned the many for the sins of the few. Because some rich men have acquired their riches dishonestly, and others make disgusting displays of their newly-found wealth, I refuse to believe that all rich men are either thieves or vulgarians, because I know the contrary. Because certain prominent life insurance men in New York have justly been driven from their positions, and their vicious methods exposed, I decline to admit that every officer of an insurance company is a rascal, or their financial methods are seething masses of corruption. Because a bank officer in Pittsburg commits suicide and his bank proves to be rotten, it does not follow that other bank officers should commit suicide or that all banks are rotten. Because the Governor of my State proclaims Quay a greater man than Webster, and says various other foolish things, I do not thereby conclude that the Governors of all the other States are suffering from like hallucinations. Because by our own supine negligence we have allowed a vile political system to grow up in this city and State (which we are now succeeding rapidly in eliminating), I do not therefore reach the conclusion that every man in American public life is a rascal or that a republican form of government is a failure. Because the purity of family life is seriously threatened by the startling frequency of divorces and their attendant scandals, I do not admit that the American home is a thing of the past. It is better to go in and help abate a nuisance (and I will help in that) than to set up a Cassandra-like wailing that the whole social fabric is one hopeless ruin. Because some syndicates and trusts and corporations have ground the faces of the poor or oppressed the hireling in his wages, or have been guilty of all kinds of villainy, I am unwilling to join in a diatribe against all syndicates and trusts and corporations, which have been in the long run more of a blessing than a curse to the people of these United States.

¶ If during the year gone by we had failed at every turn to accomplish anything on the lines that I have spoken of, we might be justified in making these lamentations that put Jeremiah to the blush, but we have won and are winning victories, which will be held only by preaching the gospel of hope, not the gospel of despair, by lining up the allies of good, rather than to cry out, with David. "There is none that doeth good, no, not one." David generally said very sensible things, but he was occasionally subject to attacks of mental depression.

¶ Do not misunderstand me, gentlemen. I do not for one moment underestimate the strength of the forces of evil we are fighting, nor the great battle for righteousness that is raging; but I decline to convert myself into a common scold or to weaken my position of vantage by assuming that all my countrymen are scoundrels. It is idle to say that such vaporings are harmless. You remember the story of the order of General Grant that all bloodhounds should be shot. A corporal, passing by an old family mansion in Virginia, one day, saw a young lady sitting on the porch with a poodle in her lap. He informed her that he had come to shoot the dog, in accordance with General Grant's order that all bloodhounds should be shot. "But," the girl protested, "this is not a bloodhound, it is only a little poodle." "That is true," the corporal replied, "but one can never tell what a dog like that will grow into." The harm of such speaking and writing lies not only in its fearful economy of truth, but in the fact that if we persist in it a reaction will follow which will make our last state worse than our first.

¶ It has seemed to me that the time and the occasion have not been unsuited to the line of thought which I have briefly and very inadequately pursued to-night—

the time, for reasons that are sufficiently obvious—the occasion, because if I read history aright, to those sturdy founders of New England was vouchsafed the priceless endowment of a clear understanding, a determined will, and an exact sense of justice.

¶ We shall follow the way our ancestors marked out for us if we cultivate the habit of straight thinking and straight acting; if we join in every movement for bettering the ills of our common country; if we pursue with relentless fury the dishonest politician and the crooked man of business, and the more so if he has made the profession of virtue or religion a cloak to cover up his practices of vice; but with it all we shall never for a moment lose confidence in the virtue, honesty and integrity of the great mass of our countrymen or in the ultimate triumph of the forces that make for righteousness. For, believe me, gentlemen, at some time, albeit not in your time or in mine, the prophecy of the Hebrew seer, re-echoed by the locust-fed prophet of the Judæan wilderness, will be fulfilled that "the crooked *shall* be made straight, and the rough ways *shall* be made smooth, and all mankind *shall* see what your ancestors looked for and called "The Salvation of God." (Long-continued applause.)

## A Virginian's Point of View

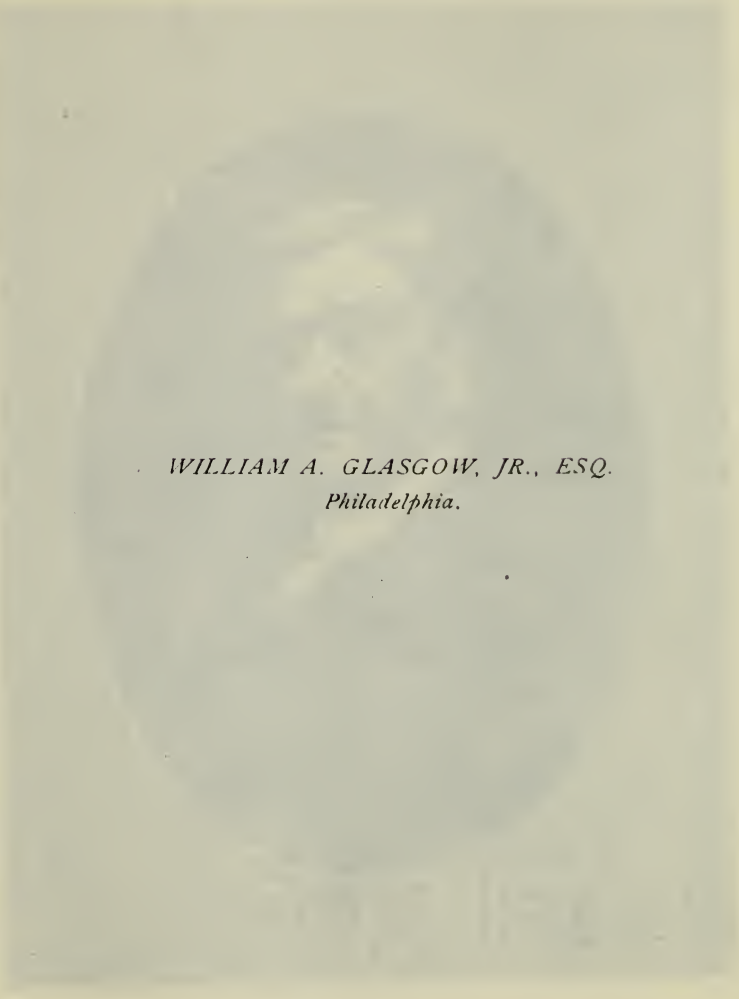
¶ The Toastmaster: Our next speaker is not from the North, but from the land of Walter Raleigh and Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, of Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry and Robert E. Lee. Virginia, the mother of Presidents, boasts of many brave and devoted sons, but I doubt if in all her noble family the Old Dominion has a truer and finer representative than the gentleman I am about to present to you. I have very sincere pleasure in introducing Mr. William A. Glasgow, who will speak to the toast, "A Virginian's Point of View." (Applause.)

**Response by William A. Glasgow, Jr., Esq., of Philadelphia**

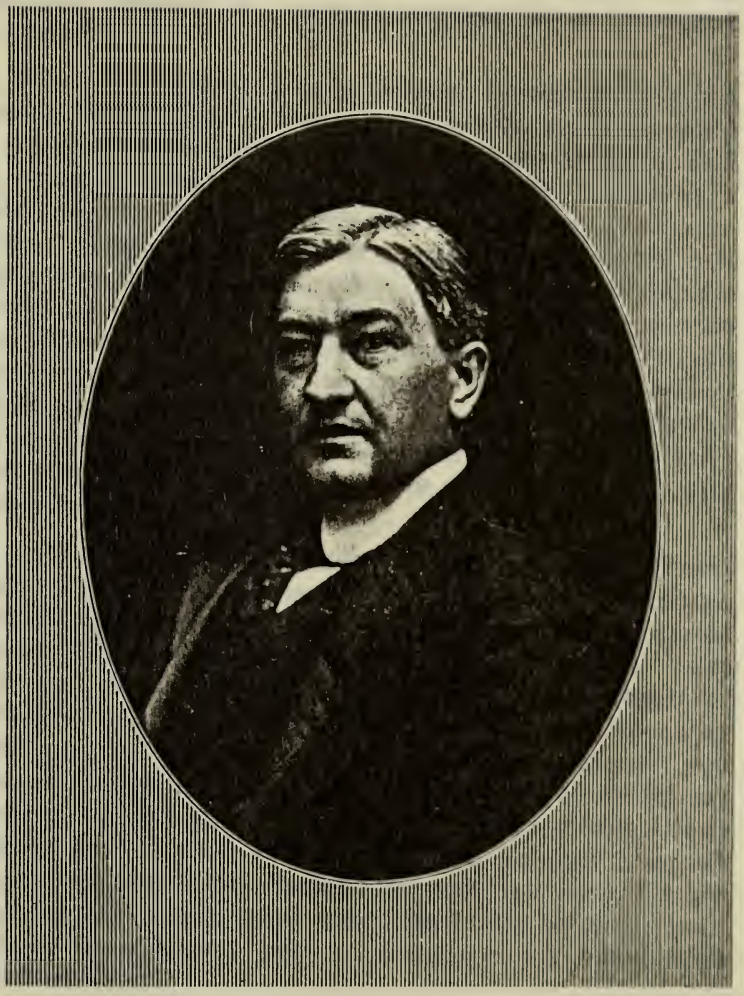
¶ Mr. Glasgow was received with a furore of applause, which was renewed in greater volume as his address proceeded. He said:

¶ Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I desire to express my appreciation of the generous hospitality you have extended to me. It is a great pleasure to be present on an occasion like this when all the world seems festive and happy and the stars in our firmament (the gallery) sparkle so brightly. There is no reason, Mr. President, why I should be present at a New England dinner except for your cordial invitation. I have looked all through the annals of my family for some New England blood, and regret that I could not find it. I have climbed the genealogical tree of my people, as far as it was safe (for you know, Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, said, "We had better not climb our genealogical trees too high, or we might find some of the members suspended from the branches), and I have not been able to find a drop of New England blood in my veins. But there is one bond of sympathy between us. The same general causes of right, liberty and religious freedom which led your "worthy ancestors" to the rocky coast of New England, carried my Scotch-Irish forefathers to the Virginia plantations.

¶ It has been said, Mr. President, that when Virginians assemble on an occasion like this, they say so many beautiful things about themselves that they leave nothing for any one else to say. There is a remarkable likeness between New Englanders and Virginians in this respect; only New Englanders are a little more so. I heard once of a little boy who went home from school with a report which he took to his father, which said, "Johnny talks too much." The old gentleman read it, and wrote on the back of it, "Do you think so? You ought to hear his



*WILLIAM A. GLASGOW, JR., ESQ.*
*Philadelphia.*





mother." Whenever a critic of Virginians hereafter speaks to me on that subject, I shall refer him to a New England dinner, in commemoration of a "worthy ancestry."

¶ When I was invited to be present to-night to make a speech I considered it a very great honor, and I accepted it promptly. Then when I got to thinking about it, and of what I should say, do you know, Mr. President, I didn't feel as kindly towards you as I had on other occasions. I began to feel a little cross towards you for having gotten me into this trouble. I felt like a friend of a newly-elected Justice of the Peace down in Georgia, who was found guilty in a criminal case and sentenced to jail for six years. He made an appeal to the new Justice: "Bill, you ain't going to send *me* to jail for six years?" "Yes, Jim, have you anything to say why I should not?" The man replied, "All I have to say is, God help you when I get out."

¶ It is difficult to know what to talk about, Mr. President. Those eight volumes which have been referred to, containing what has been said at your New England Society dinners, have about covered every subject. Last year you had a learned disquisition on the subject of "Toasts," and when one of the distinguished speakers told you that you were not the *only people on earth*, you seemed to like it. When your Secretary asked me for my subject, I told him that what I had to say would fit one subject just as well as another; that, judging from my experience heretofore, when I got through neither I nor anybody else would know what I had been talking about, and he immediately put me down for "A Virginian's Point of View."

¶ Now, I am not going to tell you about your early ancestors—in detail—don't be alarmed—I don't know much about them, Mr. President. I am somewhat in the

predicament of the young fellow who was preparing himself for college. He had struggled hard and had come up to be examined for admission. He had no knowledge of ancient history, and had never heard of the terrible Roman Emperors. He went in to be examined, and the first question that met his gaze was, "Tell us about Caligula." He sat there and studied and worried over it, and finally wrote, under the question, "The less said about Caligula the better."

¶ Now, Mr. President, I have had some difficulty in accounting for all this development, culture, character and piety of New England. I was certain it could not be from the climate. I was also certain that it could not be from the food produced by the soil; for I am credibly informed that in parts of New England, like parts of eastern tidewater Virginia, they live off of salt fish and Past Recollections. I am not prepared to admit that in New England the people were originally any better than some other parts of the country. But I have discovered that in the great charter which was given to the Plymouth Company, in 1606, by his Majesty, King James I, the territory now covered by the New England States was called "North Virginia." And, Mr. President, you have been going under an assumed name—an alias—ever since. It was given to you by Captain John Smith of blessed and Pocahontas memory. And these Virginians from North Virginia—alias New England—have spread themselves all over America and the south plaza of the City Hall. You have a representative up there, but, from the expression on his countenance, I don't think that he entirely approves of *all* that has been going on in that part of the country. I was passing there the other day, when I heard a policeman explaining to a lady visitor, "No, madam, that is not a likeness of the President of the New England Society."

¶ This is not the first time, Mr. President, that New Englanders and Virginians have met in Philadelphia. In the early days of the Republic, New Englanders and Virginians made Pennsylvania famous. I said "famous"—for her subsequent reputation, sir, we *are not* responsible; and I say this "more in sorrow than in anger." I don't mean to say that her reputation is like that of my friend, the late Colonel Harrison, of Virginia, who went out to California to practice law. He had been there but a few months when a friend of mine from Virginia visited that city and desired to call upon the colonel on a matter of business. After stopping at a hotel the visitor inquired of the colored porter, "John, do you know where I can find the office of Mr. Maxwell?"—a distinguished lawyer. The reply was, "No, sir." "Do you know where I can find the office of Colonel Coulston?"—another distinguished lawyer. "No, sir." "Do you know where I can find the office of Colonel Harrison?" "Oh, yes, sir; I know where that is; it is right around the corner." Then he was asked: "Will you tell me how it is that you don't know anything about the offices of these distinguished lawyers, and yet you know where Colonel Harrison's office is, although he has been here only a few months?" The negro answered: "Boss, whenever them Virginians come out here, it don't take 'em long to get *no-to-rious*."

¶ In the early history of the Republic three men were selected for distinguished duty abroad—Benjamin Franklin, the scientist, the philosopher, that noble old Roman who combined in himself all the elements of a true patriot; John Adams, of New England; and the young Virginian who made the name of Thomas Jefferson famous. It is said, Mr. President, that when Jefferson went as Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs said to him, "I hear that you replace M. Franklin." He replied: "I succeed;

no one can replace him." The relations between Jefferson and Adams were very cordial and close. The biographer of Jefferson says that Mr. Adams treated Jefferson like a younger brother, and Jefferson, with the modesty so typical of Virginians, took "the younger brother's" place. Now, Mr. President, that was where Jefferson, with all his learning and experience, made a mistake. New Englanders have been treating us as "younger brothers" ever since. When, a few years before I was born, a difficulty occurred in the family, New England, thinking that she stood in *loco parentis*, undertook to give us a very unpleasant time, and I may say confidentially that she succeeded. But after the smoke blew away, and after calm reason again sat enthroned, her generous heart welcomed us back as brothers, and we are in the house of our fathers, and there to stay. (Cheers.)

¶ The biographer of Jefferson further states that Mrs. John Adams was a magnificent woman, and that "she was but little pleased with the society of France. . . . One man, however, Mrs. Adams found in France to respect and admire. She wrote home, to her sister, that he was the chosen of the earth. She sincerely lamented that Mr. Adams' departure for England would separate them from his society. She kept up no sentimental correspondence with him after their departure, because that was not the way 'Abigail Adams' had been brought up to feel or act; that was not according to the New England standard; but she did, from time to time, address him friendly letters, and she honored him with the execution of little orders on shopkeepers in Paris, as if he had been a member of her family. That man was Jefferson, and he thoroughly reciprocated her respect and admiration." Think of it! The author of the Declaration of Independence, Minister Plenipotentiary to make foreign treaties, future President of the United

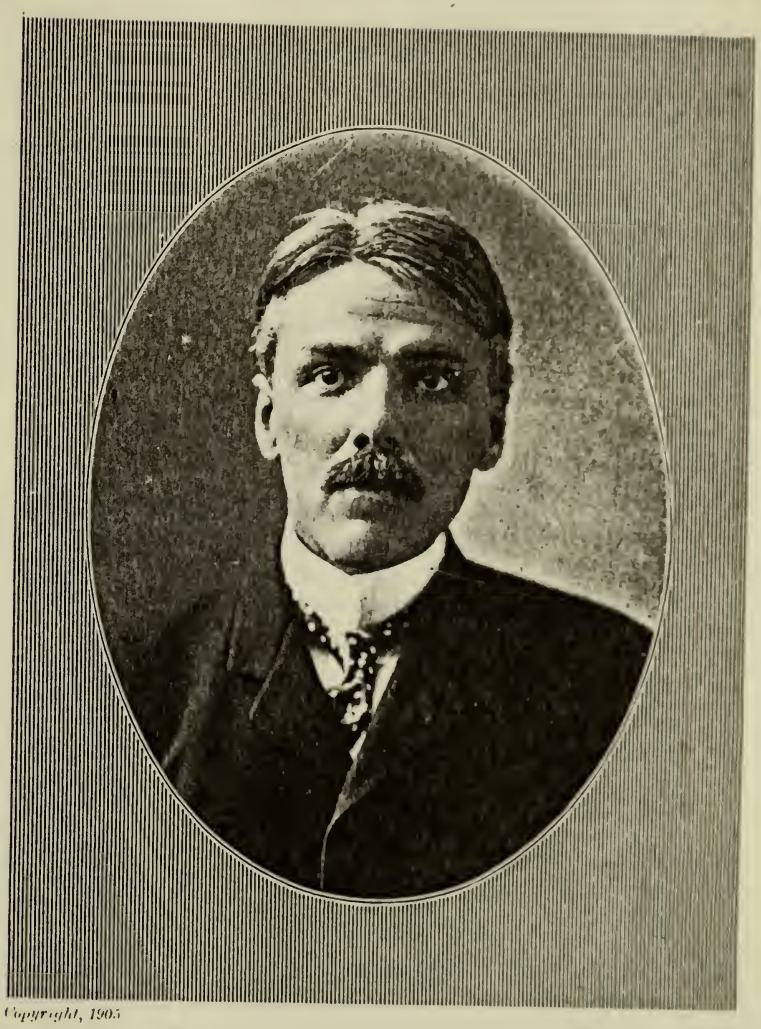
States, doing little errands for Mrs. Adams among the shops of Paris! She was a woman of wonderful influence, Mr. President. Did any of you gentlemen ever go shopping for a woman? I did once. It was when I lived in a rural part of Virginia. I was coming to Philadelphia, and I was told to bring home a bright necktie. I escaped with it, and it was bright and all red. I never saw it but once afterwards, and that was when I tenderly laid it in the hands of the woman whose wishes it is my pleasure to obey. Never afterwards was it seen.

¶ Mr. President, the people of New England are a distinct and distinguished people; they believe in their own accuracy; they are positive to the last degree; and what they say may be accepted as fact. No matter what others may think, they know what they say is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and they won't tolerate a doubt on the subject. I once heard of a descendant of this great race, who, when offering up a prayer, made a most remarkable statement, and which he thought it his duty to explain and qualify, somewhat, and he therefore added, "Paradoxical as it may seem to Thee, O Lord, it is nevertheless true."

¶ New England has been incomparable in literature, science and philosophy; and her public men, Mr. President, have been worthy of her. The breath of scandal has never touched the hem of their garments; their names have been honored, as the synonyms of integrity. Lord Brougham said, "The character of her public men forms a part of the wealth of England." We might well say, "The character of the public men of New England forms a part of the wealth of America." It is not necessary for me to go back to Colonial times. There are two names that stand out clear and representative—two giants in the public life of America. Daniel Webster, "the music of whose voice hath not departed, though now attuned to the symphonies of the skies," still pro-

claiming, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." And that other name! Having left his indelible impression upon the ages, honored alike by State and by nation, his presence a benediction to the Senate of the United States, the immortal spirit of George Frisbie Hoar, passed to the bosom of his God, while his "clay tabernacle," like the patriarch Joseph's, was born to the land of his Fathers, amid a People's sorrow and a People's love.

¶ Now, Mr. President, I cannot close here. I was born in old Virginia. I love her traditions and her memories. Every foot of her sacred soil is to me holy ground. And we Virginians hold in reverence her great, good men who furnish inspiration for her sons. Macaulay, in "Review of Lord Nugent's Memorial of John Hampden," in climax to his panegyric, admits that his own country furnishes no name to be compared to that of the great English patriot. He says: "England, in his death, misses that sobriety, that self-command, that perfect soundness of judgment, that perfect rectitude of intention to which the history of revolutions furnishes no parallel, or furnishes a parallel in Washington alone." We of Virginia, Mr. President, assume that had this tribute been announced a generation later, the Reviewer would have recognized still another exception, and he, too, from the Western Hemisphere and from the Northern Neck, Virginia, so noted for her race of illustrious men. I speak with reverence of him whose genius gathered from the debris of desolating war the *dejecta membra* of an ancient and honored seat of learning, who presided over its academic groves, and as the evening of life cast its lengthening shadows along his pathway organized that institution for a career of enlarged usefulness. Truly, Mr. President, while nations rear their funeral piles and wreathe with immortelles the urn of a Washington, angels weep, and glory draws new inspiration from the lovely life of Robert E. Lee. (Enthusiasm.)



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*REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D.D.*
*Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

## Address of Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.

### The Puritan Spirit

¶ The Toastmaster: It may not seem a very far cry from Plymouth Church to the New England Society of Pennsylvania, but for many long years without success this Society has been sending invitations, and using its utmost endeavors, to tempt the pastor of the great Brooklyn Tabernacle to come and talk to us at one of our annual festivals, and I think we are to be highly congratulated in having secured his acceptance for this evening, and am proud to be able to at last introduce to you the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who will speak to the toast, "The Puritan Spirit."

### Response by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.
### Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

¶ Mr. President and Gentlemen: Thus far, all your speakers and orators have called the roll of the reasons why they accepted the invitation to address your Society. Unlike these lawyers, with their many arguments, I am a simple citizen, with only one excuse, namely, I have learned that when temptation to do a good thing comes, the best way out is to fall and have the temptation over with. Unfortunately for you, the hour is eleven o'clock, and in Philadelphia this means that in five minutes every other place will be shut up, so that there will be but one place for you to go to—home! One thing, perhaps, will help me to speak rapidly at this late hour. I have just come from New York, where the automobile has created two classes of society, the quick and the dead. At your reception to-night I met one of my old Philadelphia friends, a physician, who expressed the hope that no one would keep him out of his home to-night later than half-past nine. I told him that I had

made a proposition to my own physician that if he would keep me out of heaven, I would keep him out of hell. But this late hour of eleven o'clock reminds me that your four orators, between us, have kept my Philadelphia friend and yours out of both places. In our college days we all pondered long the problem how to get two solid bodies into one place at the same time. But the Forefathers' celebrations in our great cities have developed a greater problem. Given nine courses of meat, eight kinds of wine, seven orators, six generations, five centuries, four nations and three hours—how to get the Pilgrim sons home before two o'clock, and keep the loving confidence of one wife. Just as soon as the descendants of the Forefathers who live in Philadelphia have solved this problem, it is my earnest hope that Mr. Frothingham will communicate the information by wireless telegraphy to the societies in New York and Brooklyn.

¶ At this point I must confess some surprise at Mr. Lewis's skillful mingling of praise for the houses that the Pilgrim Fathers first built at Plymouth, and his blame for the summer hotel where he seems to have spent his last vacation. He may be right in saying that the New England summer hotel keepers are close and "near." But until now I had supposed that "nearness" was thrift. How much a man makes in a summer hotel, or especially in farming or gardening, depends upon how he farms. In Illinois, the farmer ploughs the field and sells the corn, and makes five dollars an acre; in Ohio he ploughs the ground, plants the corn, feeds it to cows, and sells the milk, and makes ten dollars an acre. But down in New England dwell the sons of the Pilgrim Fathers. They build a summer hotel, and plough and plant some ground

in the back yard. Then they raise green corn, peas and beans, and with long spoons feed them to Quaker gentlemen, and make a thousand dollars an acre; and that is what I call farming. I supposed that the distinguished orator would have only eulogy and commendation for this beautiful form of philanthropy, that is only an incidental thrift. One of your orators seemed to be warning me away from his preserves on politics, life insurance, and all those officials over in New York with their fees of $150,000 a year, with work that is optional and salary that is compulsory. Your speaker would have us think that nearly all the ills to which human flesh is heir, have come from publicists, who have lifted up their voice and cried aloud about the iniquities of evil men. I notice that the Psychical Society reports that Daniel Webster has sent a message through a psychic in Boston. But if Mr. Webster is still living and happened to be to-night in these parts, he would have received a severe "jolt" from this plea for people who practice all the Ten Commandments, with the "not" left out, while pulpit and forum and press speak soft words, lest they overstate the social and economic results of moral iniquities. Daniel Webster once said in a great oration, that was scarcely less massive than the granite of the New Hampshire mountains, that law and liberty had always had their wellsprings in the pulpits, from the days of the Pilgrim Fathers back to the time of Martin Luther in Germany, and John Calvin in Geneva, and Savonarola in Florence, and Paul in Ephesus, and Jesus in Jerusalem, and Moses in Memphis and Thebes. So unacquainted am I with the problems of high finance, and the new methods of achieving publicity, that I must con-

fess to a deep-seated prejudice in favor of the Ten Commandments. Not but that I am deeply interested in the schemes for reforming the railroads and insurance companies, to which we have listened to-night. Doubtless some one of these many and opposing solutions and panaceas is right. But most of them remind me of that man who went around in the hotel distributing his card that held these words, "Specialist in rheumatism. Sure cure guaranteed in its most malignant form."

¶ Your President has asked me to speak on the times and spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers. The eloquent speaker from the commonwealth of Massachusetts has already referred to one aspect of that era that was at once so black with clouds and brilliant with the rainbow of promise. In that time of the Pilgrim Fathers England was a second-rate power, and imperial Spain was the only nation of the first class. The England of our fathers was without a navy. During their time pirates had swept all of England's commerce from the seas. More than six thousand English gentlemen, artisans and sailors had been carried off by pirates and sold in the slave markets of Constantinople, Tripoli and the East India sugar plantations. One pirate, Captain Nutt, captured one hundred and twenty English merchant ships. One day a pirate ship dropped anchor in the River Thames, before Westminster Hall, and carried off several hundred English citizens and sold them to slavery. In that era, feudalism was supreme, and that citadel of iniquity, the doctrine of the divine right of kings, was still untouched. In that age John Bradford once said that no man had ever set his will against the will of the king without either coming to exile, to London Tower, or to the headsman's axe. In that era Oliver Cromwell

once counted forty corpses of farmers, hanging beside the road, their flesh rotting from their bones. And yet it was scarcely sixty miles from his farm at Huntington up to London. In that era a little handful of patricians owned practically all the land of Great Britain, while the people lived in mud huts, wore leather coats, ate black bread, not one in a hundred of them being able to read, not one in a thousand being able to write. In that era one of these Puritan clergymen was lifted to a scaffold at Ludgate Circus, in London, while the executioner cut off his ears, slit his nostrils, scourged his back, and burned his forehead with red-hot irons, the letters S. S., sower of sedition, being branded on his brow. And yet the Elizabethan age was an age of intellectual giants. It was the era of William Shakespeare, with his genius, to be likened unto some Atlantic Ocean, blessing every continent with its dew and rain. It was the era of Lord Bacon, whom we must liken to some marble palace, with a library filled with illuminated missals and precious manuscripts that represent the richness of his culture, a mansion with a vast gallery standing for the treasures of his imagination. It was the age of John Milton, that Puritan poet, listening to the seven-fold hallelujah chorus of Almighty God, and writing his sublime plea for the liberty of the printing press. It was the age of two of England's greatest jurists and three of her most eloquent orators. All of these men loved liberty, and all of them hated tyranny. All of them also having united their strength found that the sword was broken and the spear shattered. And then these Pilgrim Fathers of ours went up against that fortress of oppression named feudalism and the divine right of kings. They succeeded where others failed. They knew

that what the world needed was an ideal. The pilgrim host asked for pathfinders to blaze a way through the wilderness. One day they set sail in that Mayflower, that held interests more precious for society than the Santa Maria, or the ship in which Jason or Æneas sailed. On these bleak shores they reared their huts. Within three months one-half of the little company fell on sleep and death, and God's snow that was a carpet for the feet of the living became a blanket for the dead. In sixteen years they had founded Harvard College. In a hundred and sixty years the colonies had written the Declaration of Independence. Soon another century passed. One day Gladstone reviewed the career of the Pilgrim Fathers. What giants were these! Their descendants have struck off the constitution of the United States, "the greatest political instrument ever struck out by the unaided mind of man." One day Bismarck spoke of the Pilgrim Fathers. "It has taken all the other nations of the world five thousand years to produce three of the five statesmen of history. This republic in two hundred and fifty years has created the other two. Washington and Lincoln have a place among the five greatest statesmen of history." Verily the Pilgrim Fathers were the architects of States. They have made the republic the teacher of the world in free institutions. They brought their seed corn, indeed, from England, but they sowed the harvest on our hillsides. Among the greatest heroes of all time, whether soldiers or scholars or jurists or martyrs, we must make a large place for the Pilgrim Fathers, who in retrospect stand forth as Titans and giants among the nation builders of our earth.

### Acknowledgments

¶ The Toastmaster: Before we adjourn, I wish to express the very sincere thanks of the Society, first to our Chaplain, the Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, for his sermon, delivered on last Sunday evening, at the request of the Society, at the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, the text being, "We have Abraham to our father." It was a noble discourse, and I wish every member of the Society could have heard it. I also wish to thank most warmly our speakers for the delightful evening they have given us; also our most efficient Entertainment Committee, headed by that best of managers, Mr. Cornish; and our hard-worked and highly-appreciated Secretary, Mr. Mumford; and our Treasurer, Mr. Borden; and last, and by no means least, I wish to thank the ladies, who with their charming presence have graced and cheered our otherwise possibly rather sad proceedings. And, wishing all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, I declare this meeting adjourned.

# Constitution and By-Laws

¶ We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

## I. Name.

¶ The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania.

## II. Object.

¶ Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

## III. Membership.

¶ 1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars ($5.00).

¶ 2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

¶ 3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

## IV. Annual Meetings.

¶ 1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

¶ 2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

## V. Council.

¶ 1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

¶ Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

¶ (*a.*) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

¶ (*b.*) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

¶ (*c.*) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

¶ (*d.*) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

¶ 2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

## VI. Duties of Officers.

¶ 1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

¶ 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

¶ 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

## VII. Duties of Committees.

¶ 1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

¶ 2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society; shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

¶ 3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

¶ 4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

## VIII. Changes.

¶ The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

## IX. Charity.

¶ 1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

¶ 2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

## X. Quorum.

¶ Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

## XI. Fees.

¶ The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

## XII. Annual Festival.

¶ An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is

Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

## XIII. Motto and Seal.

¶ 1. The motto of the Society shall be

*"Veritas et Libertas."*

¶ 2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

## XIV. Disposition of Property.

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

¶ This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

## XV. Amendment.

¶ 1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

¶ 2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

¶ 3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

# Members

# Life Members

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baker, George Fales, M.D., | 421 Walnut Street, | Nov., 1898. |
| Battles, Harry H., | 108 South Twelfth Street. | Oct., 1901. |
| Bond, Frank S., | New London, Conn. | Dec., 1881. |
| Brooks, James C., | 430 Washington Avenue. | Dec., 1899. |
| Brush, Chauncey H., | Chestnut Hill. | Dec., 1881. |
| Clothier, Morris L., | 801 Market Street. | Dec., 1896. |
| Dreer, William F., | 714 Chestnut Street. | Jan., 1894. |
| Earle, George H., Jr., | 431 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Fiske, Louis S., | 2042 Locust Street. | Jan., 1889. |
| Frothingham, Theodore, | 518 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1886. |
| Hoffman, George F., | 413 Market Street. | Nov., 1891. |
| Lewis, Richard A., | 902 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Little, Amos R., | Aldine Hotel. | Dec., 1881. |
| Littlefield, H. W., | 129 South Fifth Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Milne, Caleb J., | 2030 Walnut Street. | Jan., 1904. |
| Milne, Caleb J., Jr., | 2029 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Milne, David, | 1613 Spruce Street. | Oct., 1903. |
| Morris, Effingham B., | Girard Building. | Dec., 1902. |
| Mumford, Joseph P., | 328 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Riley, Lewis A., | 1509 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Vinton, Charles H., M.D., | Phila. Tr., S. D. & Ins. Co., 413 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1902. |

# Annual Members

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|---|---|---|
| Alexander, Charles O., | 306 North Thirty-fifth Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Alexander, Edward P., | 306 North Thirty-fifth Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Allen, Edward E., | Overbrook. | Dec., 1894. |
| Allen, Francis Olcott, | 323 South Sixteenth Street. | Dec., 1897. |
| Allen, Joseph Dana, | 1420 Pine Street. | Nov., 1899. |
| Allyn, Dr. Herman B., | 501 South Forty-second St. | Nov., 1894. |
| Arnold, Rev. A. J., | 3921 Locust Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Atterbury, W. W., | Broad Street Station. | Jan., 1905. |
| Ayer, F. W., | 300 Chestnut Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Bacon, Richard W., | 518 Stephen Girard Building. | Dec., 1894. |
| Bailey, Joseph T., | 1218 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1893. |

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| Bailey, Julius A., | Wayne. | Nov., 1901. |
| Baily, Albert L., | Haverford. | Dec., 1901. |
| Baily, Charles W., | 922 Clinton Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Ball, Joseph A., | Stock Exchange Place. | Dec., 1892. |
| Bancroft, Addison F., | 114 South Sixth Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Banks, George W., | 2043 Spruce Street. | Jan., 1889. |
| Barker, Eben F., | 6099 Drexel Road. | Dec., 1882. |
| Barnes, Harry G., | 2010 North Thirteenth Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Barnes, John Hampton, | 1817 DeLancey Place. | Dec., 1889. |
| Barnes, William H., | 1727 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1889. |
| Barney, Charles D., | 122 South Fourth Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Bartlett, Clarence, M.D., | 1437 Spruce Street. | Apl., 1903. |
| Bartol, George E., | 262 South Twenty-first Street. | Dec., 1892. |
| Bassett, Frank L., | Swarthmore. | Nov., 1904. |
| Bassett, George G., | 421 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1905. |
| Battles, Frank, | 135 South Fourth Street. | Nov., 1892. |
| Beck, Hon. James M., | 812 Girard Building. | Nov., 1898. |
| Beck, J. Augustus, | 1910 Wallace Street. | Apl., 1901. |
| Beers, C. Eliot, | 17 North Thirty-fourth St. | Mch., 1893. |
| Bement, William P., | 3817 Spruce Street. | Jan., 1898. |
| Bemis, Royal W., M.D., | 2512 North Fifth Street. | Dec., 1902. |
| Bent, Luther S., | 6040 Drexel Road. | May, 1884. |
| Bent, Stedman, | 6040 Drexel Road. | Dec., 1899. |
| Berry, Oscar G., | 421 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1905. |
| Bigelow, George A., | 133 South Fourth Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Blake, Barton F., | 715 Corinthian Avenue. | Dec., 1881. |
| Bliss, Arthur Ames, M.D., | 117 South Twentieth Street. | Nov., 1896. |
| Bliss, Theodore, | 1832 Race Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Blynn, Henry, | 824 Chestnut Street. | Jan., 1894. |
| Bolles, Prof. Albert S., | Haverford. | May, 1884. |
| Borden, Edward P., | 2038 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Borden, E. Shirley, | 2038 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1893. |
| Boyd, James, | 14 North Fourth Street. | Dec., 1887. |
| Bradford, Albert G., | 4817 Baltimore Avenue. | Dec., 1897. |
| Brazier, H. Bartol, | 1803 Pine Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Brazier, J. H., | 902 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Brinley, Charles A., | 247 South Sixteenth Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Brown, Andrew Vinton, | 3423 North Nineteenth Street. | Oct., 1903. |
| Brown, D. V., | 1823 Tioga Street. | Oct., 1903. |
| Brooks, Edward, Jr., | 623 Walnut Street. | Jan., 1902. |
| Brown, Henry W., | 423 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1886. |
| Brown, Levi D., | 116 North Seventeenth St. | Jan., 1889. |

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| Brown, J. Tabelé, | Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill. | Dec., 1894. |
| Brown, John A. S., | 1524 North Seventeenth St. | Feb., 1896. |
| Burnham, George, | 500 North Broad Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Burnham, George, Jr., | 500 North Broad Street. | May, 1884. |
| Burnham, William, | Harrison Building. | Dec., 1887. |
| Burt, Edward W., | 1107 Market Street. | Dec., 1888. |
| Butler, Edgar H., | 5919 Main Street, Gtn. | Dec., 1895. |
| Butler, Henry E., | 122 South Fourth Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Carr, George Bradford, | 809 Commonwealth Building. | Dec., 1887. |
| Carpenter, Harvey N., | Union League. | Dec., 1891. |
| Carstairs, Daniel Haddock, | 254 South Third Street. | Dec., 1895. |
| Carstairs, J. Haseltine, | 254 South Third Street. | Dec., 1895. |
| Carver, Charles, | 1816 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1902. |
| Castle, William H., | 4241 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Chandler, Theophilus P., | 328 Chestnut Street. | Oct., 1897. |
| Chapin, George W., | St. David. | Dec., 1898. |
| Chapin, Dr. John B., | 44th and Market Streets. | Dec., 1884. |
| Chase, Howard A., | 1430 South Penn Square. | Dec., 1886. |
| Chauncey, Charles, | 251 South Fourth Street. | Dec., 1892. |
| Child, Charles S., | 217 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Church, Arthur L., | 500 North Broad Street. | Apl., 1901. |
| Church, Edgar M., | Third and Locust Streets. | Nov., 1901. |
| Church, W. A., | Penn and Knox Sts., Gtn. | Nov., 1901. |
| Claflin, Waldo M., | 1107 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1883. |
| Clark, Charles E., | 4115 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1886. |
| Clark, Charles Motley, | Forty-second and Locust Sts. | Nov., 1901. |
| Clark, Clarence H., Jr., | 141 South Fourth Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Clark, Herbert L., | 160 Bullitt Building. | Nov., 1901. |
| Clark, Percy H., | 710 Bullitt Building. | Dec., 1901. |
| Clark, Walton, | Chestnut Hill. | Jan., 1902. |
| Cleaver, Albert N., | South Bethlehem. | Nov., 1902. |
| Cleverly, Henry A., | 1830 North Park Avenue. | Feb., 1891. |
| Cliff, George H., | 1507 North Seventeenth St. | Dec., 1896. |
| Closson, James H., M.D., | 53 West Chelten Avenue. | Dec., 1900. |
| Clothier, Isaac H., Jr., | 801 Market Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Clothier, Walter, | 405 Arch Street. | Dec., 1900. |
| Coffin, Edward Winslow, | Ashland, N. J. | Dec., 1896. |
| Coffin, G. Winthrop, | 122 South Front Street. | Dec., 1900. |
| Collier, John J., | North American Building. | Dec., 1903. |
| Colton, J. Milton, | 141 South Fourth Street. | Dec., 1883. |
| Colton, Sabin W., Jr., | 141 South Fourth Street. | Dec., 1883. |
| Converse, Bernard T., | 500 North Broad Street. | Jan., 1904. |

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| Converse, Charles A., | 500 North Broad Street. | Jan., 1891. |
| Converse, John H., | 500 North Broad Street. | Jan., 1882. |
| Conwell, Rev. Russell H., | 2020 North Broad Street. | Jan., 1887. |
| Cook, Gustavus W., | 316 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Cook, Richard Y., | 316 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Cooke, James W., | 2108 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1882. |
| Corbin, E. A., | 428 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1889. |
| Corbin, Elbert A., Jr., | 432 Walnut Street. | Nov., 1904. |
| Cornish, Thomas E., | Hotel Walton. | Dec., 1881. |
| Costello, Peter E., | Tacony. | Oct., 1903. |
| Cragin, Charles I., | 119 South Fourth Street. | Dec., 1883. |
| Crittenden, J. Parker, | 615 Walnut Street. | Mch., 1893. |
| Crosman, Prof. Charles S., | Haverford. | Oct., 1898. |
| Crowell, Charles B., | 1205 Pennsylvania Building. | Nov., 1901. |
| Culver, Martin B., | 1529 Locust Street. | Dec., 1895. |
| Cuming, John K., | 1807 North Broad Street. | Dec., 1888. |
| Curtin, Dr. Roland G., | 22 South Eighteenth Street. | Dec., 1883. |
| Curtis, C. H. K., | 425 Arch Street. | Dec., 1888. |
| Cuthbert, Allen Brooks, | Edgewater Park, N. J. | Dec., 1891. |
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| Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund, | 2013 DeLancey Place. | Oct., 1898. |
| Dana, Stephen W., D.D., | 3925 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Darby, Edward T., M.D., | Lansdowne. | Dec., 1889. |
| Darling, Nathan, | 1119 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1897. |
| Darlington, Herbert Seymour, | 1126 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1899. |
| Darlington, Joseph G., | Haverford. | Mch., 1893. |
| DeCoster, Henry Seymour, | 420 South Forty-fifth Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Delano, Eugene, | 42 Fifth Avenue, New York. | Dec., 1888. |
| Denny, George Addison, | Jenkintown. | Dec., 1900. |
| Dexter, E. Milton, | 1218 Spruce Street. | Feb., 1887. |
| Dodge, James Mapes, | Clapier Street, Germantown. | Jan., 1902. |
| Doe, Charles A., | 146 North Tenth Street. | Dec., 1903. |
| Dorland, Dr. W. A. Newman, | 130 South Seventeenth Street. | Jan., 1901. |
| Dorrance, G. Morris, | Broad Street Station. | Nov., 1901. |
| Duane, Russell, | 1617 Land Title Building. | Dec., 1901. |
| Dungan, Chester B., | 4334 Sansom Street. | Nov., 1904. |
| Dungan, George I., | 4334 Sansom Street. | Nov., 1904. |
| Dwight, Marcus B., M.D., | 4025 Walnut Street. | Nov., 1901. |
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| Earle, Morris, | 918 Chestnut Street. | Mch., 1895. |
| Eckels, Mervin J., D.D., | 1625 Race Street. | Dec., 1900. |
| Edmunds, Hon. George F., | 1724 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1896. |
| Edwards, Jno. Judson, D.D.S., | 3707 Powelton Avenue. | Nov., 1901. |

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| Ellis, Henry C., | 2319 Green Street. | Dec., 1891. |
| Ellison, William Rodman, | 24 South Sixth Street. | Dec., 1897. |
| Elwell, William P., | 2207 Mt. Vernon Street. | Dec., 1885. |
| Ely, Theodore N., | Broad Street Station. | Mch., 1893. |
| Este, Charles, | 4111 Baltimore Avenue. | Dec., 1885. |
| Este, Charles, Jr., | 20th St. and Glenwood Ave. | Dec., 1903. |
| Evans, Charles T., | 428 Walnut Street. | Nov., 1890. |
| Evans, Shepley W., | 12 South Broad Street. | Dec., 1888. |
| Ewing, D. S., | 223 South Forty-first Street. | Jan., 1888. |
| Faires, Benjamin McKinley, | 245 South Thirteenth Street. | Dec., 1903. |
| Faires, Theodore Wylie, | 245 South Thirteenth Street. | Dec., 1903. |
| Farnum, Edward S. W., | 5933 Germantown Avenue. | Dec., 1895. |
| Felton, Edgar C., | Haverford. | Dec., 1899. |
| Fisher, Ellicott, | "Wakefield," Germantown. | Feb., 1897. |
| Flagg, Stanley G., Jr., | 2015 Spruce Street. | Nov., 1898. |
| Fletcher, G. W. B., | Twelfth and Chestnut Sts. | Dec., 1903. |
| Freedley, Angelo T., | 1820 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| French, George A., | 428 W. Bringhurst Street. | |
| French, Harry B., | 429 Arch Street. | Jan., 1902. |
| Furber, William Copeland, | 418 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1898. |
| Futrell, William H., | 420 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Gage, Clinton, | Chelten Avenue, Oak Lane. | Feb., 1897. |
| Gerry, F. R. | 1835 Market Street. | Mch., 1885. |
| Getchell, F. H., M.D., | 1432 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Gillett, Alfred S., | 631 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Godfrey, Lincoln, | 710 Bourse Building. | Jan., 1889. |
| Goodrich, Henry G., | 428 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1889. |
| Goodwin, Harold, | Franklin Building. | Dec., 1881. |
| Greene, Ryland W., | 925 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1903. |
| Greenough, Rev. William, | 1712 Franklin Street. | Dec., 1891. |
| Hagar, Walter F., | 5913 Greene Street, Gtn. | Dec., 1900. |
| Hale, George, M.D., | 4428 Paul Street, Frankford. | Nov., 1902. |
| Hale, Henry S., | 48 North Sixth Street. | Dec., 1890. |
| Hale, H. W. K., | 1510 North Broad Street. | Dec., 1903. |
| Hale, J. Warren, | 1517 Wallace Street. | Dec., 1894. |
| Hall, Amos H., | 140 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1888. |
| Hancock, Henry J., | 801 Real Estate Trust Bldg. | Dec., 1901. |
| Hare, Dr. Hobart Amory, | 1801 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1898. |
| Harrington, Melvin H., | 112 W. Upsal Street, Gtn. | Dec., 1887. |
| Haseltine, Charles F., | 1822 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1888. |
| Haughton, Rev. James, | Bryn Mawr. | Feb., 1888. |

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| Haughton, J. Paul, | Bryn Mawr. | Dec., 1902. |
| Henry, Bayard, | 701 Drexel Building. | Dec., 1892. |
| Hill, George H., | 3601 Baring Street. | Dec., 1888. |
| Hodge, Thomas L., | 444 Stafford Street, Gtn. | Jan., 1897. |
| Holden, Francis M., | 123 South Twentieth Street. | Dec., 1903. |
| Hopkins, Albert Cole, | Lock Haven. | Dec., 1892. |
| Horn, Austin Spencer, | 1824 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Houghton, Charles W., M.D., | 1528 North Seventh Street. | Dec., 1897. |
| How, W. Storer, D.D.S., | 2108 Ontario Street. | Dec., 1890. |
| Howard, Francis A., | 416 Walnut Street. | Jan., 1883. |
| Howard, Philip E., | 1031 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1900. |
| Howard-Smith, R. S., | 4838 Pulaski Avenue. | Jan., 1901. |
| Howe, Arthur W., | 2032 DeLancey Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Howe, Frank P., | 251 South Seventeenth St. | Dec., 1894. |
| Howe, Herbert M., M.D., | 1622 Locust Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Howlett, Charles E., | 149 Pelham Road, Gtn. | June, 1892. |
| Hoyt, Henry M., | 1516 K St., N. W., Wash., D.C. | Nov., 1901. |
| Hoyt, Rev. Wayland, D.D., | 3604 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1899. |
| Hubbard, Charles D., | Wyncote. | Nov., 1901. |
| Huey, Arthur B., | 602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg. | Dec., 1896. |
| Hutchins, J. Warner, | 728 Sansom Street. | Apl., 1903. |
| Ingersoll, W. K., M.D., | 4008 Chestnut Street. | Oct., 1902. |
| James, William P., | 1021 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1890. |
| Johnson, Alba B., | 500 North Broad Street. | Dec., 1891. |
| Johnson, Edward Hine, | 2037 Locust Street. | Dec., 1896. |
| Keene, Albert A., | | Dec., 1886. |
| Kellogg, Hosford D., | 3421 North Nineteenth St. | Nov., 1901. |
| Kelly, Albert Frederick, | 220 Pelham Road, Gtn. | Nov., 1896. |
| Kelly, William D., | 120 Cliveden Avenue, Gtn. | Dec., 1892. |
| Kendrick, John Ryland, | 1100 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Kenney, H. F., | Ridley Park. | Dec., 1881. |
| Kent, Henry T., | Clifton Heights. | Dec., 1892. |
| Keyes, D. A., | 522 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1886. |
| Kimball, William S., | 404 South Forty-second St. | Dec., 1902. |
| Kinsey, John L., | 1622 Spruce Street. | Jan., 1901. |
| Kisterbock, John, | 2004 Market Street. | Dec., 1894. |
| Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr., | Continental Hotel. | Dec., 1894. |
| Ladd, Westray, | 5830 Drexel Road. | Oct., 1897. |
| La Lanne, Frank Dale, | 214 Chestnut Street. | Oct., 1903. |
| Lennig, George G., | 123 Walnut Street. | Nov., 1902. |
| Leonard, Frederick M., | 119 South Fourth Street. | Feb., 1888. |

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| Leonard, M. Hayden, | 4243 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1903. |
| Lewis, Francis D., | 934 Land Title Building. | Dec., 1881. |
| Lewis, Henry A., | 209 South Third Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Lillie, Lewis, | N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch. | Dec., 1901. |
| Lillie, Lewis Converse, | 328 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1899. |
| Lillie, Samuel Morris, | 328 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1899. |
| Litch, Wilbur F., M.D., | 1500 Locust Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Lovejoy, Arthur B., | 784 Broadway, New York. | Aug., 1892. |
| Ludington, Charles H., Jr., | Bryn Mawr. | Nov., 1901. |
| Lyman, William R., | 1033 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1894. |
| McDowell, John A., | 1727 Walnut Street. | Mch., 1895. |
| Mackay-Smith, Alex., Rt.Rev., | 2105 Walnut Street. | Jan., 1903. |
| Mapes, George E., | 1932 North Twenty-second St. | Dec., 1887. |
| Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D., | 1819 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1891. |
| Marston, John, | Merion. | Dec., 1883. |
| Mears, William A., | 1202 Real Estate Trust Bldg. | Dec., 1899. |
| Merrick, Dwight V., | 5373 Chew Street, Gtn. | Nov., 1901. |
| Merrill, Charles Warren, | 2040 North Park Avenue. | |
| Miller, James C., | 1121 Chestnut Street. | Jan., 1890. |
| Miller, Prof. Leslie W., | 320 South Broad Street. | Oct., 1898. |
| Miller, Niles M., M.D., | 4108 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1885. |
| Mitchell, J. Nicholas, M.D., | 1505 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Molten, Robert P., | 6803 Emlen Street, Gtn. | Dec., 1901. |
| Monroe, Josiah, | Hamilton Court, Thirty-eighth and Chestnut. | Dec., 1885 |
| Montelius, William Edward, | 513 Drexel Building. | Dec., 1894. |
| Moody, Carlton M., | 1217 North American Bldg. | Dec., 1890. |
| Moore, Henry D., | 696 Drexel Building. | |
| Morgan, Frank E., | 1629 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1887. |
| Morgan, George P., | 32 North Front Street. | Dec., 1903. |
| Morse, Edwin F., | 1613 Poplar Street. | Dec., 1898. |
| Moulton, Byron P., | Ardmore. | Jan., 1888. |
| Mumford, Edgar H., | 31 Simpson Road, Ardmore. | Nov., 1901. |
| Muzzey, Frank W., | 1803 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1887. |
| Nason, Rev. C. P. H., | 6123 Greene Street, Gtn. | Jan., 1890. |
| Nevin, Rev. Charles W., | 228 West Rittenhouse Square. | Nov., 1894. |
| Newhall, Daniel S., | Broad Street Station. | Dec., 1887. |
| Newton, Charles C., | Twenty-fourth and Vine Sts. | Dec., 1894. |
| North, Ralph H., | Boyer Street, Mt. Airy. | Dec., 1891. |
| Northrop, H. L., M.D., | 1729 Arch Street. | Nov., 1901. |

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| Ober, Thomas K., | 1617 North Sixteenth Street. | Apl., 1887. |
| Olmsted, Hon. M. E., | Harrisburg. | Dec., 1892. |
| Packard, Charles S. W., | 517 Chestnut Street. | Jan., 1902. |
| Passmore, Lincoln K., | 925 Chestnut Street. | |
| Patterson, Wistar Evans, | Port Kennedy. | Oct., 1897. |
| Paulding, Tattnall, | Third and Walnut Streets. | Feb., 1896. |
| Pendleton, Frank P., | 2005 Mt. Vernon Street. | Dec., 1900. |
| Penniman, James Hosmer, | 4326 Sansom Street. | Jan., 1901. |
| Perkins, Edward L., | 110 South Fourth Street. | Apl., 1888. |
| Perkins, Francis M., M.D., | 1428 Pine Street. | Dec., 1888. |
| Perry, O. LaForrest, | 3717 Baring Street. | Dec., 1900. |
| Peirce, Harold, | 222 Drexel Building. | Dec., 1894. |
| Pile, Rufus Moody, | 1610 Mount Vernon Street. | Nov., 1899. |
| Plummer, Everett H., | 512 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1885. |
| Plummer, Everett H., Jr., | 4034 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Plummer, William T., | 1518 South Broad Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Porter, Isaac, Jr., | 4809 Regent Street. | Dec., 1902. |
| Prime, Frederick, | 1008 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Putnam, Earl B., | 1926 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Ramsdell, J. G., | 1305 Walnut Street. | Mch., 1885. |
| Randle, George Mather, | 909A Drexel Building. | Dec., 1888. |
| Reeves, Francis B., | 20 South Front Street. | Dec., 1896. |
| Reynolds, George N., | Lancaster. | Dec., 1893. |
| Rowland, William Lee, | 4800 Chester Avenue. | Dec., 1896. |
| Runk, Louis B., | 20 South Twenty-first Street. | Nov., 1896. |
| Runk, Marshall Hill, | 20 South Twenty-first Street. | Dec., 1896. |
| Safford, Thomas S., | Swarthmore. | Dec., 1895. |
| Sanborn, Edward H., | 39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn. | Jan., 1901. |
| Sanger, Edward Grafton, | 1505 Erie Avenue. | Dec., 1895. |
| Sargent, Winthrop, | Haverford. | Dec., 1901. |
| Schoff, Frederic, | 3418 Baring Street. | Nov., 1902. |
| Scott, E. Irvin, | Seventh and Glenwood Ave. | Dec., 1895. |
| Scott, Clarence W., | Seventh and Glenwood Ave. | Dec., 1894. |
| Seaver, Joseph H., | 2045 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1887. |
| Sellers, Coleman, Jr., | 1600 Hamilton Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Sellers, Horace Wells, | 3301 Baring Street. | Dec., 1896. |
| Shapley, Rufus E., | 104 South Twenty-first Street. | Apl., 1901. |
| Shattuck, Frank R., | 800 Betz Building. | Dec., 1901. |
| Shattuck, George, | 132 South Fourth Street. | Dec., 1889. |
| Shaw, Frederic, | 902 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Shaw, William Warren, | 1635 Chestnut Street. | |

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| Sheldon, Winthrop Dudley, | Girard College. | Dec., 1895. |
| Shelton, Frederick H., | 1004 Pennsylvania Building. | Nov., 1901. |
| Sherman, Charles P., | 1001 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1886. |
| Shortridge, N. Parker, | Wynnewood P. O. | Dec., 1881. |
| Shumway, A. A., | 311 Market Street. | May, 1887. |
| Silvester, Learoyd, | Cynwyd. | Apl., 1901. |
| Skinner, Frank Bevin, | 401 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1891. |
| Slocum, Dr. Harris A., | 1900 Chestnut Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Smith, Atwood, | 49th and Baltimore Avenue. | Dec., 1884. |
| Smith, Charles Emory, | 700 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Smith, Leonard O., | 2217 Mt. Vernon Street. | Dec., 1885. |
| Smith, Robert Hobart, | 1221 Locust Street. | Feb., 1897. |
| Smith, W. I. Clark, | Wayne. | Jan., 1904. |
| Smyth, Calvin M., | 1206 Arch Street. | Dec., 1896. |
| Smyth, Isaac S., Jr., | 1218 Arch Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Snowden, Col. A. Louden, | 1812 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1897. |
| Snowman, Albert E., | 707 Real Estate Trust Bldg. | Dec., 1894. |
| Southwick, James L., | 2028 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1887. |
| Sparhawk, John, Jr., | 400 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1883. |
| Speakman, William E., | Woodbury, N. J. | Dec., 1904. |
| Spooner, Alban, | 5 Bank Street. | June, 1891. |
| Steere, Jonathan M., | Girard Trust Company. | Oct., 1903. |
| Stevenson, Henry Mears, | Ainsworth, B. C. | Dec., 1904. |
| Stevenson, John Entriken, | 2314 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Stevenson, Maxwell, Jr., | 2314 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Stillwell, James C., | 4018 Spruce Street. | Jan., 1902. |
| Stockwell, Herbert G., | 833 Land Title Building. | Nov., 1901. |
| Stone, Hon. Charles W., | Warren. | Dec., 1887. |
| Strawbridge, Justus C., | 801 Market Street. | Nov., 1896. |
| Strout, Charles H., | Wayne. | Jan., 1904. |
| Stuart, Edward T., | 1107 Arcade Building. | Dec., 1902. |
| Synnott, Thomas W., | 73 Manhattan Building. | Dec., 1905. |
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| Taber, George H., | 814 Frick Building, Pittsburg. | Dec., 1900. |
| Taylor, Horace E., | 306 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1891. |
| Terry, Henry C., | 1328 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1886. |
| Thomas, Augustus, | 2029 DeLancey Place. | Dec., 1886. |
| Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D., | 3634 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1888. |
| Thompson, A. F., | 712 Chestnut Street. | Nov., 1892. |
| Thompson, Benjamin, | Union League. | Dec., 1891. |
| Thompson, Edwin Stanley, | Mt. Airy. | Dec., 1904. |
| Thompson, Ernest A., | 909 South Forty-ninth Street. | Mch., 1905. |

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| Tilden, William T., | 254 North Front Street. | Nov., 1898. |
| Tobey, Frank R., | Thirty-second and Walnut Sts. | Dec., 1899. |
| Towne, Nathan P., | The Gladstone. | Dec., 1897. |
| Treat, Frederick H., | Wayne. | Nov., 1899. |
| Tredick, Edward, | 606 Arch Street. | Jan., 1890. |
| Trumbull, Charles G., | 1031 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1900. |
| Tupper, Kerr Boyce, D.D., | 202 South Thirty-ninth Street. | Jan., 1898. |
| Turner, Charles P., M.D., | 1506 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Tyler, Sidney F., | 1234 Land Title Building. | Oct., 1897. |
| Upham, Frank H., | 4910 Walton Avenue. | Dec., 1900. |
| Valle, Paul B., | Haverford. | Dec., 1901. |
| Van Lennep, Dr. W. B., | 1421 Spruce Street. | Mch., 1895. |
| Van Rensselaer, A., | Eighteenth and Walnut Sts. | Nov., 1901. |
| Wadsworth, Edward D., | 133 South Twelfth Street. | Dec., 1892. |
| Walbridge, T. Chester, | 136 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn. | Dec., 1902. |
| Ward, Alfred Lewis, | 1933 Chestnut Street. | Jan., 1904. |
| Ward, E. Tillson, M.D., | 1415 South Broad Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Warren, E. Burgess, | 2013 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Warren, Gen. Lucius H., | 419 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1883. |
| Warren, T. H., | 421 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1901. |
| Waters, Daniel A., | 1514 Hamilton Street. | Dec., 1882. |
| Weaver, Clement, | 1130 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1889. |
| Weeks, S. Merrill, D.D.S., | 1829 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1900. |
| Weitzel, E. Boyd, | 403 West Chelten Avenue. | Dec., 1900. |
| Wells, Calvin, | Pittsburg. | Dec., 1881. |
| Weston, Francis E., | 1111 Harrison Building. | Dec., 1902. |
| Weston, Henry G., D.D., | Chester. | Dec., 1903. |
| Weygandt, Cornelius N., | 408 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1905. |
| Wharton, Joseph, | P. O. Box 1332. | Nov., 1892. |
| Whitaker, Bishop O. W., | 4027 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1900. |
| White, John Stuart, Prof., | 4204 Baltimore Avenue. | Dec., 1905. |
| White, Stephen W., | Broad Street Station. | Dec., 1887. |
| Whitcomb, Charles M., | 1531 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1894. |
| Whittier, John W., | 1836 North Twelfth Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Whittlesey, Mills, | Trenton, N. J. | Dec., 1905. |
| Willard, Dr. De Forest, | 1818 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1881. |
| Williams, Parker S., | Wynnewood. | Dec., 1896. |
| Wilson, Dr. W. P., | 34th St. and Vintage Ave. | Dec., 1901. |
| Wing, Asa S., | 4028 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1888. |
| Winsor, James D., | Pier 18, South Delaware Ave. | Dec., 1881. |
| Winsor, William D., | 338 South Delaware Avenue. | Dec., 1881. |

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| Wood, George, | 626 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1893. |
| Wood, Grahame, | 626 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1897. |
| Wood, Richard D., | 1313 Spruce Street. | Dec., 1904. |
| Wood, Stuart, | 400 Chestnut Street. | Dec., 1896. |
| Woodman, George B., | 1231 Market Street. | Dec., 1883. |
| Woodward, Dr. George, | 708 North American Building. | Dec., 1899. |
| Worcester, William L., Rev., | 4300 Locust Street. | Nov., 1901. |
| Worden, Rev. James Avery, | 4208 Walnut Street. | Dec., 1905. |
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| Zantzinger, Clarence Clark, | Forty-second and Locust Sts. | Nov., 1901. |

# Obituary

¶ **Silas Aldrich** died on October 6th. He was born in Mendon, Worcester County, Mass., in 1828. He was a direct descendant in the sixth generation of George Aldrich, who came to America from England in 1631, and is believed to be the progenitor of the entire American Aldrich race. In 1855 Mr. Aldrich came to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. For some thirty years he was engaged in the Dry Goods Commission business, and was successively connected with the houses of Lawrence, Stone & Co., Perry, Wendell & Co. and Aldrich & Fay. He retired from business some twenty years since. His loyal feeling to the little New England village of his birth impelled him, when able, to spend a portion of each autumn among its hills, and it was during his last visit that his death occurred there, after a brief illness. He was unmarried. Mr. Aldrich was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia (which he joined in 1865), and joined the New England Society in 1896.

¶ **Jay Cooke** died February 16th. He was born in Sandusky, Ohio, August 10th, 1821. He started out to make his way alone at the age of 14, and was employed in Philadelphia as a clerk and reporter for the daily press, and was among the first writers of "money articles" in the United States. At the age of 19 he entered the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., with which firm he soon afterward became confidential clerk, and a year later was admitted into the firm as a partner. As a member of that firm, and later as Jay Cooke & Co., he was instrumental in the building of nearly all the older railroads of the country. At the period of the Mexican War, from 1846 to 1849, he assisted in the negotiation

of the Government loans required from time to time to carry on that war. Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington, and E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia, took all those loans, amounting to sixty or seventy million dollars. In the Civil War the National Administration looked to Jay Cooke to negotiate all the loans to provide the necessary sinews of war. At the request of Secretary Chase, Mr. Cooke obtained from a syndicate of bankers the first loan of $50,000,000. Those making the loan met in Washington by appointment, and at this meeting one of the leading New Yorkers declared that if the Government was not victorious with this amount it would have to yield to the Confederacy, as it would be ruin to attempt to raise more. Mr. Cooke, although the youngest, being not then forty, was enthusiastic. He believed the resources of the country could be drawn on to any necessary amount. Mr. Chase appealed to him to represent the Government. He accepted this responsible trust. Millions of bonds were turned over to him with no security, except his honor and receipt, he paying when they were sold. He issued his appeal, inspiring every one with his own hope and enthusiasm. The result was that he obtained $2,500,000,000 in money, raising as high as $50,000,000 in a single day. Later, when there was no money to pay the Army of the Potomac, and the Government could not sell $12,000,000 worth of bonds, Mr. Cooke took them all. He disposed of these and $30,000,000 worth additional to New York bankers. Jay Cooke's name will always be associated with the panic of 1873, though he came out of it with credit, paying every creditor dollar for dollar. Shortly after the war Mr. Cooke was encouraged to undertake the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Unforeseen complications in the European financial situation, brought about by the Franco-Prussian War, forced the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. into bankruptcy, September 18th, 1873. At the time

of the failure the firm put its assets at $15,000,000. The largest creditors were the banks, while the Government, as a preferred creditor by law, took about $1,250,000 of the assets in cash. This sum claimed by the Government belonged to the Navy Department, and was in the hands of Jay Cooke, McCoullough & Co., the United States depository in London. Mr. Cooke was defeated, but not dismayed. He set to work with characteristic energy, and at the age of three score years and ten he had practically regained all that he had lost. Indeed, his financial, commercial and social rehabilitation is a romance of business life. Mr. Cooke leaves four children—two sons and two daughters. The first two are Jay Cooke, Jr., who holds a position of eminence in the financial world, and Rev. H. E. Cooke, an Episcopal clergyman in Manchester, N. H. The other two are Mrs. Charles D. Barney and Mrs. John M. Butler. Mr. Cooke joined the Society in 1886.

**Horatio B. Hackett** died on July 12th. He was born at Lower Penn's Neck, Salem County, N. J., January 8th, 1844. He was a veteran of the Civil War and a prominent politician for many years, having served in many State and city offices. He was a charter member of Post No. 51, G. A. R.; a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; War Veterans' Club; United Service Club; Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M.; Germantown Chapter, No. 208; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; Philadelphia Consistory; Philadelphia Council, No. 11, Royal and Select Masters; Knights of Birmingham, No. 16; Union Republican Club; Vesta Club, of the Thirty-first Ward; Sekime Tribe, No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men; Lulu Temple; Ancient Arabic Order Noble of the Mystic Shrine; and joined the Society in 1889. He leaves a wife, three sons and a daughter.

¶ Fayette R. Plumb died January 8th. He was born in Gowanda, N. Y., on May 2d, 1848. After being educated at Princeton, Mr. Plumb came to Philadelphia, in 1867. That year he became a member of the firm of Lloyd, Supplee & Morgan, dealers in hardware. In 1869 he associated himself with John Yerkes, for the manufacture of edged tools. It was about this time that the firm began to use pressed steel for tools, and they were one of the first, if not the first, manufacturers in the United States to make this use of that material. In 1888 Mr. Plumb bought out his partner, who retired from active business. Mr. Plumb had been a member of the Union League since January 8th, 1876. He was a director of that organization from 1891 to 1894, and was one of the vice-presidents in 1895 and 1896. He was instrumental in organizing the Philadelphia Hardware Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association. Later he was the president of this organization, which has grown to be one of the best of its kind in existence. He was also at one time president of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association. He was president of the Manufacturers' Club at the time of his death, and joined the Society in 1901. He leaves a wife, four sons and two daughters.

¶ John W. Shackford died June 23d. He was born at Eastport, Me., in 1839, and after an education received in his native State, served nineteen years at sea as third, second and chief officer of various sailing ships, principally foreign voyagers; master of small steam vessels in the Atlantic and coasting trade, and second and chief officer, White Star Line, on passenger ships in Liverpool and New York service. He joined the steamer Illinois, of the American Line, in 1874, as master, and continued in command until 1883, when he resigned to take com-

mand of the steam yacht "Atalanta," owned by Jay Gould. Captain Shackford was appointed Dock Superintendent of the Red Star Line, December, 1888, and Marine Superintendent of the International Navigation Company and the Inman and International Steamship Company in America, in 1889, which he held until his death. He was a member of the Rittenhouse and Clover Clubs, the Field and Marine Club, of New York; the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers, and one of the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, New York, and joined the Society in 1883. He is survived by two brothers, E. L. Shackford, a merchant, residing in St. Paul, Minn., and Captain E. W. Shackford, a retired shipmaster, residing in Augusta, Me.; he also leaves two sisters, Mrs. Andrew W. French and Miss S. E. Shackford, both residing in Philadelphia.

¶ **Albert H. Stillwell** died October 15th. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1847. After leaving school at an early age, on account of the death of his parents, he entered his father's business of ship chandler. In 1874 he married Helen M. Lang, and at the death of her father, a few years later, carried on the rock candy business, under the name of Wm. Lang & Son. In 1883 he went into the manufacture of chocolate, and five years later sold out to the Knickerbocker Co., of New York, in which he became the largest stockholder. In 1900 he organized the Stillwell Light Co., and became a silent partner in the New York firm of Hildreth & Segelken, dealers in honey and maple syrup. Mr. Stillwell was a director in the Southwark National Bank; a member of the Union League, and other organizations, and joined the Society in 1902.

## Members Deceased during the Year

¶ **John Tenney** died on March 29th. He was born December 14th, 1847, and was educated at Andover, Mass. He went to sea in the Marine Service and in the Navy. Since 1870 he has been engaged in the insurance business in Philadelphia, acting as special agent and manager of several well-known companies. He joined the Society in 1888.

¶ **Francis Lincoln Wayland** died on December 24th. He was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1858, a son of the late Rev. H. L. Wayland, the well-known Baptist clergyman (and an ex-president of the New England Society), and a grandson of Francis Wayland, who was for many years president of Brown University. Mr. Wayland entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the law class of 1881, delivering the law oration. Soon after that he won much praise by his capable editing of the eighth American edition of "Roscoe's Criminal Evidence." In 1887 he was appointed an Assistant City Solicitor, serving for fifteen years. He leaves a wife and a daughter. He joined the Society in 1899.

# Names of Deceased Members

| Name. | Admitted. | Died. |
|---|---|---|
| Aldrich, Silas, | Dec., 1896. | Oct., 1905. |
| Allyn, Isaac W., | Nov., 1894. | Feb., 1896. |
| Andres, Hiram, | Dec., 1895. | May, 1898. |
| Atwood, J. Ward, | Dec., 1881. | Feb., 1888. |
| Baker, George D., D.D., | Dec., 1900. | Dec., 1903. |
| Barrows, William Eliot, | Nov., 1896. | July, 1901. |
| Bartol, B. H., | Dec., 1881. | Feb., 1888. |
| Bates, Francis G., | Nov., 1901. | Mch., 1904. |
| Batterson, H. G., D.D., | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1903. |
| Bement, William B., | Dec., 1887. | Oct., 1897. |
| Bentley, Henry, | Dec., 1891. | Sept., 1895. |
| Biddle, A. Sydney, | Jan., 1890. | Apl., 1891. |
| Boardman, Geo. Dana, D.D., | Dec., 1881. | Apl., 1903. |
| Bowles, P. P., | Dec., 1885. | Mch., 1899. |
| Bradford, Samuel, | Dec., 1881. | Aug., 1885. |
| Bradley, J. W., | Dec., 1881. | ——, 1883. |
| Breed, William P., D.D., | Dec., 1883. | Feb., 1889. |
| Brown, Samuel C., | Dec., 1887. | Oct., 1891. |
| Butler, John M., | Dec., 1886. | May, 1904. |
| Caldwell, Frederick L., | Dec., 1881. | Jan., 1885. |
| Caldwell, Seth, Jr., | Dec., 1881. | June, 1900. |
| Caldwell, Stephen A., | Dec., 1881. | Aug., 1890. |
| Claghorn, James L., | Dec., 1881. | Aug., 1884. |
| Clapp, E. Herbert, | Jan., 1889. | Nov., 1895. |
| Clark, Clarence H. | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1906. |
| Clark, Edward W., | Dec., 1881. | Apl., 1904. |
| Coffin, Lemuel, | Dec., 1881. | Jan., 1895. |
| Colburn, Arthur, | Dec., 1892. | July, 1901. |
| Collins, J. C., | Dec., 1881. | Sept., 1900. |
| Cooke, Jay, | Dec., 1886. | Feb., 1905. |
| Dadmun, George A., | Dec., 1881. | Oct., 1888. |
| Darrah, John C., | Dec., 1881. | Jan., 1887. |
| Davis, Henry, | Dec., 1882. | June, 1889. |
| Davis, Henry Corbit, | Nov., 1898. | Jan., 1901. |
| Dorr, Dalton, | Nov., 1883. | Feb., 1901. |
| Dwight, Edmund P., | Feb., 1888. | May, 1903. |

| Name. | Admitted. | Died. |
|---|---|---|
| Edson, Alfred H., | Dec., 1892. | July, 1902. |
| Elkins, William L., | Dec., 1891. | Nov., 1903. |
| Elwell, Joseph S., | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1892. |
| Elwyn, Alfred L., | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1884. |
| Emery, Titus S., | Dec., 1888. | Apl., 1894. |
| Felton, Samuel M., | Jan., 1882. | Jan., 1889. |
| Fletcher, George A., | Nov., 1890. | Dec., 1902. |
| Fuller, J. C., | Dec., 1882. | Oct., 1904. |
| Galvin, T. P., | Dec., 1883. | Apl., 1892. |
| Gile, Gen. George W., | Apl., 1887. | Feb., 1896. |
| Goodell, A. W., | Dec., 1881. | Apl., 1900. |
| Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D., | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1890. |
| Goodwin, H. Stanley, | Dec., 1887. | Dec., 1892. |
| Hacker, William, | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1898. |
| Hackett, Horatio B., | Jan., 1889. | July, 1905. |
| Haddock, Daniel, Jr., | Dec., 1881. | Jan., 1890. |
| Haddock, Stanley B., | Dec., 1886. | Jan., 1900. |
| Harding, John A., | Dec., 1892. | Oct., 1904. |
| Harrington, Edwin, | Dec., 1887. | Sept., 1891. |
| Hazeltine, Ward B., | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1886. |
| Haven, Charles E., | Dec., 1883. | Sept., 1890. |
| Hebard, Charles, | Dec., 1895. | June, 1902. |
| Henry, Charles W., | Dec., 1889. | Nov., 1903. |
| Higbee, Dr. E. E., | Mch., 1884. | Dec., 1889. |
| Hinckley, Isaac, | Dec., 1883. | Mch., 1888. |
| Hine, Elmore C., M.D., | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1895. |
| Holman, Andrew J., | Dec., 1889. | Oct., 1891. |
| Holman, William A., | Nov., 1896. | Dec., 1897. |
| Hovey, Franklin S., | Dec., 1883. | July, 1896. |
| Ide, Charles K., | Dec., 1881. | Apl., 1885. |
| Ingham, William H., | Mch., 1896. | Jan., 1903. |
| Jackson, Charles M., | Dec., 1881. | Oct., 1888. |
| Kimball, Fred J., | Dec., 1882. | July, 1903. |
| Kimball, Frederick S., | Dec., 1881. | Feb., 1894. |
| Kingsbury, C. A., M.D., | Dec., 1881. | Oct., 1891. |
| Kingsley, E. F., | Dec., 1881. | Sept., 1899. |
| Kingsley, J. E., | Dec., 1881. | June, 1890. |
| Kingsley, William T., | Dec., 1881. | June, 1893. |

| Name. | Admitted. | Died. |
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| Lamson, A. D., | Dec., 1885. | Nov., 1892. |
| Lewis, Henry, | Dec., 1881. | Oct., 1886. |
| Lewis, Henry M., | Dec., 1881. | Jan., 1906. |
| Lockwood, E. Dunbar, | Dec., 1881. | Dec., 1891. |
| Marcus, W. N., | Dec., 1887. | June, 1896. |
| Merchant, Clarke, | Oct., 1901. | May, 1904. |
| Merrick, Thomas B., | Dec., 1881. | June, 1902. |
| Moody, William F., | Dec., 1890. | Jan., 1899. |
| Morrell, Daniel J., | Dec., 1881. | Aug., 1885. |
| Murphy, Francis W., | Dec., 1885. | Sept., 1894. |
| Orne, Edward B., | Jan., 1882. | Aug., 1884. |
| Osborne, Edwin, | Dec., 1899. | ——, 1900. |
| Passmore, J. A. M., | Oct., 1902. | Mch., 1903. |
| Patten, William, | June, 1892. | July, 1892. |
| Peabody, George F., | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1885. |
| Perkins, Henry, | Dec., 1888. | Dec., 1889. |
| Pitkin, H. W., | Dec., 1881. | Nov., 1889. |
| Plumb, Fayette R., | Dec., 1901. | Jan., 1905. |
| Pratt, William A. | Dec., 1902. | Sept., 1904. |
| Pulsifer, Sidney, | Dec., 1882. | Mch., 1884. |
| Ranney, Charles H., | Dec., 1893. | Feb., 1897. |
| Rathbun, Robert P., | Mch., 1893. | Feb., 1899. |
| Reed, Charles D., | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1889. |
| Roberts, Hiram C., | Nov., 1899. | July, 1904. |
| Robinson, Frank W., | Apl., 1887. | Apl., 1891. |
| Rollins, Edward A., | Dec., 1881. | Sept., 1885. |
| Russell, Winfield S., | Dec., 1881. | Sept., 1884. |
| Scollay, John, | Apl., 1888. | June, 1890. |
| Scott, T. Seymour, | Nov., 1899. | Jan., 1901. |
| Scranton, Edward S., | Dec., 1886. | Dec., 1897. |
| Shackford, John W., | Dec., 1883. | June, 1905. |
| Shapleigh, E. B., M.D., | Dec., 1881. | Dec., 1892. |
| Shippen, Edward, | Dec., 1901. | Mch., 1904. |
| Smith, Edward Clarence, | Dec., 1883. | Nov., 1889. |
| Smith, Frank Percy, | Dec., 1892. | Sept., 1894. |
| Smith, Louis Herbert, | Dec., 1896. | ——, 1901. |
| Smith, Winthrop B., | Dec., 1881. | Dec., 1885. |
| Sparhawk, John, | Dec., 1883. | May, 1889. |
| Stacey, M. P., | Dec., 1881. | May, 1888. |
| Stephenson, Walter B., | Jan., 1891. | Mch., 1901. |

| Name. | Admitted. | Died. |
|---|---|---|
| Stevens, Rt. Rev. Wm. Bacon, | Dec., 1881. | June, 1887. |
| Stillwell, Albert H., | Jan., 1902. | Oct., 1905. |
| Straw, Harry C., | Dec., 1882. | Nov., 1887. |
| Sumner, Alfred W., | Nov., 1890. | Jan., 1898. |
| Swan, Baxter C., | Dec., 1882. | Nov., 1892. |
| Tenney, John, | Jan., 1888. | Mch., 1905. |
| Terry, Arthur L., | Dec., 1891. | Oct., 1898. |
| Thomas, A. R., M.D., | Jan., 1894. | Oct., 1895. |
| Thomas, Rufus R., | Dec., 1885. | Sept., 1896. |
| Thompson, Albert K., | Dec., 1888. | Jan., 1894. |
| Thompson, E. O., | Dec., 1892. | Mch., 1901. |
| Tilden, Walter H., | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1899. |
| Tower, Charlemagne, | Dec., 1884. | July, 1889. |
| Tredick, Charles, | Dec., 1883. | July, 1895. |
| Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D., | Dec., 1881. | Dec., 1903. |
| Tucker, Roswell D., | Dec., 1882. | June, 1883. |
| Tyler, George F., | Dec., 1881. | Sept., 1896. |
| Vanuxem, Louis C., | Dec., 1895. | Dec., 1903. |
| Wattles, John D., | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1893. |
| Wayland, Francis L. | Dec., 1899. | Dec., 1905. |
| Wayland, Rev. H. L., | Dec., 1882. | Nov., 1898. |
| Wentworth, J. Langdon, | Dec., 1882. | May, 1897. |
| Wetherill, John Price, | Dec., 1886. | Sept., 1888. |
| Williams, Dr. Edward H., | Dec., 1883. | Dec., 1899. |
| Williams, Hon. Henry W., | June, 1892. | Jan., 1899. |
| Windsor, Henry, | Dec., 1881. | Oct., 1889. |
| Wood, George A., | Dec., 1881. | Mch., 1882. |
| Woods, Rev. Byron A., | Dec., 1895. | Sept., 1897. |

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